THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

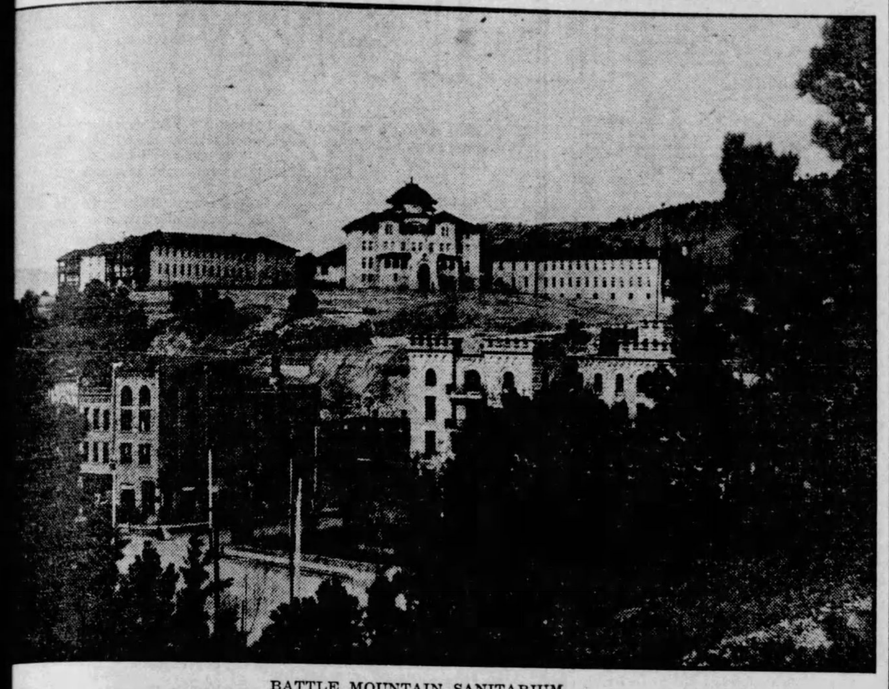
TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 175,000 Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1907. VOL. LXXII: NO. 19.

REAT BATTLE MOUNTAIN SANITARIUM

ncle Sam's Big House for Use of Disabled Volunteer Ex-Soldiers of the United States.



BATTLE MOUNTAIN SANITARIUM.

ot Springs, S. D., May 4.—"Uncle " has just finished a house at this ce which cost nearly a million dol—and has turned it over for the usive use of sick and disabled vol-eer ex-soldiers of the United States. the best part of it all is that ything about the place is free and only that, but the government pay the railroad fare and travel-expenses of any old soldier who ot afford to pay his own way. he house is the great Battle Moun-sanitarium—the largest of the ernment hospitals and the most plete sanitarium in the world. Al-gh the sanitarium was officially cated in April of this year, the old lers are just beginning to arrive in bers. At present there is room 336 sick people, but this number be increased to five hundred with little trouble. More than $800,-has already been expended on the tarium, exclusive of the grounds.

The grounds of the hospital cover 4,000 acres, and included in them is the famous "Battle Mountain," where several hundred years ago the warlike Sioux Indians cooped up an entire tribe of its enemies and wiped them from the face of the earth, killing every single member of the hostile tribe. It has since been known to all western Indians as "Battle Moun-tain."

The big hot springs is the chief at-traction of this place, and the one which decided the board of managers, National Soldiers' Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, to build the sani-tarium which has just been opened. After thoroughly investigating all health resorts of the country, the board decided that Hot Springs was the most healthful and pleasant and that the hospital should be built here.

The idea of utilizing the water from the springs here for the old soldiers was first evolved by Captain H. E. Palmer, who is a member of the board of managers of soldiers' homes. It took him several years to convince congress that the necessary appropria-tions should be made. However, this was finally accomplished, and three years ago actual construction work began. The board of managers had general control of the work, and Mr. F. P. Rooney, the supervising archi-tect, was in actual charge of building operations.

It is the belief of Captain Palmer that within three months the demand for rooms will be so great that the capacity of the wards will be increas-ed to the limit. Only curable cases are taken, and if the patient shows, within a reasonable space of time, that he cannot be benefited, he is sent back to his home and a new patient admitted in his place. "Battle Moun-tain" is a soldiers' sanitarium and not a soldiers' home. And any G. A. R. man in the country who is sick and needs attention, will be more than welcomed at the sanitarium.

he Lincoln Farm Association

By RICHARD LLOYD JONES, Secretary of the Association.

e Lincoln Farm Association was nized and incorporated under the s of the state of New York early in month of February, 1906, by a group patriotic citizens, who believed that people of our country should, ugh affiliating with this organiza-, develop the farm in Larue county, tucky, on which Abraham Lincoln born, into a national park.

he association, prior to its incorpora-, acquired the title to this historic , consisting of one hundred and ten s. The association hopes to develop property into an attractive park, ellished by historical museums and erly monumented, so that it may be plete for dedication on the 12th day February, 1909, which will be the ennial of the birth of the great war sident. The association has already vered the cabin in which Lincoln was , which was taken from the property e years ago by a speculative show-who put it on exhibition at several the prominent fairs throughout the try.

he Lincoln Farm Association believe the work of building this farm into ational memorial should be accom-ed by the American people, and by individual contributions, and not ugh any appropriation from Con-s, or through the subsidy of large ate fortunes. It should express the ocratic sympathy and loyalty of the erican people for and to this great sident, who has so fittingly been ed the "first American."

he Lincoln Farm Association is an nization of Americans citizens to ch every one shall be entitled to mem-ship who contributes, through the general fund for the preservation of historic spot, any sum not less than nty-five cents, nor to exceed twenty-dollars. Every such subscriber shall recorded in the membership card logues, which will ultimately rest in ace of honor and of public access in of the historic buildings to be erected the farm. Each subscriber shall ive, immediately upon the receipt of donation to the work of the associa-, a handsomely engraved certificate membership in the Lincoln Farm As-ation, bearing on its face a portrait Lincoln, a picture of the cabin in which was born, and of the White House at shington. It will also bear the mem-'s name and the autographs of the ers and trustees of the association. he board of trustees of the Lin-Farm association were actuated this movement because they be-ed that the most valuable assets any nation are the traditions, the red associations, and the shrines de holy by the accumulatory love with which successive generations bedeck them. George Eliot said: "No nation has ever become great without holidays and processions dedicated to the noble." The United States as yet is notoriously poor in this direction. This is not wholly on account of its youth, but on account also of the indifference to spiritual welfare which has characterized a youth enamored of material plenty and drunk with the prosperity that comes from the easy conquest of fer-tile acres and exhaustless mines. American youths have turned long-ing eyes toward the holy places of Europe, and visited the birthplaces of Robert Burns and Schiller, the tombs of Walter Scott and Victor Hugo, and the millennial monument of King Alfred at Winchester; while the birthplace of our matchless American—the strong-handed, clear-headed, and great-hearted Lincoln—has been left, after its acres have been impoverished by careless tillage, to become a humiliation to the poet and the historian, and the butt of ridicule to the irreverent. Pigs and cattle have reduced the basin of the beautiful spring to a mud-puddle; vandal hands have carried off the humble cabin wherein a giant soul was born, and utter neglect surrounds the first home of the great American "Man of Sorrows."

Realizing this neglect, and that this farm birthplace was to be treated with still greater indignity, by the ex-ploitations of speculators, for vulgar show and unwholesome popularity, the association secured the farm under the auctioneer's hammer, and now holds it in trust for the nation. It simply saw the opportunity, which no one else seemed desirous of taking, to protect this shrine from further vandalism, and it desires to turn it over to the people of the United States to be held forever by them as a gar-den spot in the nation's history, a trysting-place whence north and south, east and west may find the inspiration of national unity and a patriotic righteousness, a growing witness that the "dark and bloody ground" is no longer, and that the "border" state has become the cen-tral state. As a patriotic park the Lincoln farm will differ widely from our other national parks, such as Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Vicksburg, and others, in that it will ever express our national unity rather than preserve the memory of our lamentable differences. It will continue to be a birthplace of citi-zenship and patriotism.

It is the sole purpose of the asso-ciation to help the American people to their own; to co-operate with them in making of this Kentucky farm a worthy companion of Mount Vernon in the affections of the American people and the admiration of the world. It is the purpose of the association to co-operate with the lovers of Lincoln, old and young, and as need be help rather than dictate or direct their patriotic generosity.

The historic ground will be owned and cared for by the Lincoln Farm association's self-perpetuating com-mittee of patriotic citizens. To them will be entrusted the expenditure of the subsidy which the members of the Lincoln Farm association shall raise. Lying, as this farm does, almost at the center of our popula-tion, it will ever be the most access-ible, and in many ways will be the most attractive, of all our historic parks. It will be the most significant and the most useful as a common ground, typifying the large industrial development growing out of the polit-ical harmony of eighty millions of people—a great national school of peace, civic righteousness, and unity, a museum of national loyalty, where all animosity will forever be buried, and where north and south will find a common ground of pride.

A bird's-eye view of the Lincoln Birthplace Farm as it will look when developed by the Lincoln Farm Association.

THE BOOMS.

Boom, boom, boom!
Listen to the bumping of the boom—
Fairbanks Boom.
How it slips along the way,
Like an iceberg cold and gray
From a crisp antarctic day
In its boom.
Hear the boomlet smooth and true
Of good Mister Cortelyou—
Lovely boom!
How it cortels in its joy
Like a blithesome, happy boy
With a brand-new painted toy,
Blue and red,
As it speeds into the gloom
Straight ahead!

Boom, boom, boom!
Like a splendid, new-made broom,
Sweeps the boom of Mr. Knox.
How it shakes its gory locks!
How it cultivates its vox,
High and clear!
How it hustles through the sky,
And goes honking, honking high
Through the flume,
To the looming, rheuming, booming
Atmosphere!

See the ever-pluming plume
Of the ever-booming boom,
Fore and aft,
That belongs, as we assume,
Unto Taft!
With what majesty it glides!
How it slides!
How it grinds with awful sound
On its lofty errand bound,
Pulling roots up by the pound!
How it strides
O'er the ground
On its booming, fuming play,
In its unassuming way
Night and day!

And above the spray and spume,
With its wheels well oiled with coom,
Flies a boom—
A one boom—
Of an overwhelming size—
'Tis no mollycoddle's prize—
Of a candidate to whom,
We presume,
There will come a chance to say,
First, "I won't," and then "I may."
"Call around some other day."
Then "Oh, well, if it must be,
I don't want it, but—you see,
If there's no one else to whom
You can delegate this boom,
Why, of course—it's willy-nil—
YES! I WILL!"
Boom—Boom!
—New York Times.

DOGS OF PREHISTORIC DAYS

Bones Found in Indian Mounds and Cave Dwellers' Homes.

The bones of the old Indian dog were found in great numbers and there is no doubt but that this dog was one of their domestic animals, for it is known that dogs were domesticated long before the earliest records of history, their remains being found in connection with the rude implements of the ancient cave and lake dwellers all through Europe.

However, the history and description of the Indian dog in the ancient times is yet a subject far from solution. The remains of the dog found in Indian village sites were described by Professor Lucas, of the Smithsonian institution at Wash-ington, as being a short-faced dog, much of the size and proportions of a bull ter-rier, though probably not short haired. Professor Lucas says he has obtained specimens apparently of the same breed from the village sites in Texas from old pueblos.

Professor Putnam, of Harvard univer-sity, for more than twenty years has been collecting bones of dogs in connec-tion with prehistoric burials in various parts of America and a study of the skulls of these dogs found in the mounds and burial places in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky, and New York, and from the great shell heaps of Maine, shows that a distinct variety of species of dog was distributed over North America in pre-Columbian times. Appar-ently the same variety of dog is found in the ancient site of the Swiss lake dwellers at Neufchatel, also in the ancient tombs of Thebes in Egypt.

Professor Putnam further says: "This variety of dog is apparently identical with the pure-bred Scotch collie of today. If this is the case, the prehistoric dog in America, Europe and Egypt and its per-sistence to the present time as a thor-oughbred is suggestive of a distinct spe-cies of the genus canis, which was domes-ticated several thousand years ago, and also that the prehistoric dog in America was brought to this continent by very early emigrants from the old world."

He declares that comparisons have not been made with dogs that have been in the tribes of the southwest, with the ancient Mexicans and with the Eskimos.

In the latter part of the fifteenth cen-tury Columbus found two kinds of dogs in the West Indies and later Fernandez described three kinds of dogs in Mexico, and as Professor Lucas has been able to trace the Baum village dog into the far southwest it is very likely one of the kinds described by Fernandez. However, it must be admitted that comparisons have not been made with sufficient exact-ness to place the Baum village dog with any of those described by the early writers.

During the entire exploration 50 bones of the dog were removed, representing perhaps as many individuals. Some of the bones showed marks of the flint knife upon them, others were made into orna-ments, while others were broken in simi-lar manner to bones of the deer and rac-coon. Seven skulls were found, but all had been broken in order to remove the brain.—Records of the Past.

THE LONELY HONEYMOON

You know dees Joe dat use' to go
For work weeth me, Signore?
He's marry, yestaday, you know,
An' goin' for Baltimore;
An' so deesgusta man like Joe
You nevva see bayfore!

Eh? No, da girl's all right, my frand;
Dat's mak' eet harder, too.
Ha! wait an' you weell ondrastand—
I tal eet all to you.
You see, dees Joe long time ago
Gat Rosa for hees mash,
An' evra seence he worka so
For mak' an' save da cash,
Baycause he want gat marry soon
An' mebbe takin' too,
Dees—w'at you calla—"honeymoon,"
Like 'Mericana do.

Wan day he tak' fi'-dollar note
An' go to steamsheep store
An' buy two teecket for da boat
Dat sail for Baltimore.
An' den he tal me, "Shut your mout'
An' justa looka wise;
Dees theeng ees no for talka 'bout;
Eet gona be su'prise."

So, w'en dey marry yestaday
He smile so proud, Signore,
W'en he ees keess her cheek an' say:
"We sail for Baltimore!"
Ah, den, my frand, so sadda sight
You nevva see, oh, my!
Poor Rosa she ees gat so white
An' ees bageen to cry.
"Ees dees," she say, "a weddin' treep?
Sooch fooleeshness you speak!
I no can stand eet een a sheep,
Da sea ees mak' me seeck."

Poor Joe, he swear an' den he keess,
An' coax an' beg her so,
For theenk of all day 'a weell meess—
But no, she weell no go.
"Oh, Rosa mia!" Joe ees cry,
"Your heart eet ees a stone,
For dat you mak' me say 'goodby'
An' tak' da treep alone!"

Oh, lonely honeymoon, an' oh!
So sadda man, Signore,
Dat gotta leave hees wife an' go
Alone for Baltimore!
So hearta-broka man like Joe
You nevva see bayfore.
—Catholic Standard and Times.

A Timely Warning.

Anent the Longfellow revival, Jacob H. Schiff, in the course of the recent dinner that he gave in New York in honor of James McCrea, the president of the Pennsylvania railroad, told an in-teresting story about the poet.

"During one of Longfellow's visits to New York," he said, "Booth, who was playing Hamlet, was taken suddenly ill, and it was seen that his understudy would have to take his place that night.

"The understudy was highly elated, and in order to have a sufficiently dis-tinguished and appreciative audience he sat down forthwith and wrote some dozen notes to the effect that he would take Booth's place that night, and dis-patched them to everybody of distinction in New York that he had ever met or heard of.

"One of these notes went to Longfel-low. Longfellow's laconic answer was: "'Thanks for timely warning.'"

OPPORTUNITIES IN TURKEY

Sublime Porte Makes Concessions to Commercial Travelers.

Consul E. L. Harris, of Smyrna, writes that the imperial Ottoman gov-ernment has decided to grant certain facilities to foreign commercial trav-elers arriving in Turkey in connection with the custom house operations. Mr. Harris continues:

"According to the existing regula-tions merchandise imported as samples pays an import duty of 8 per cent ad valorem, but on re-exportation 7 per cent is returned. As it often happens that commercial travelers do not leave by the same port as that at which they entered the empire difficulties arise in obtaining the return of the 7 per cent. It has therefore been decided that in future the customs authorities at the port of entry will make a list in dupli-cate of the goods imported by commer-cial travelers and that these lists can be presented at any custom house of the empire for reimbursement.

"Eight hundred commercial travel-ers come to Smyrna every year. With the exception of about seventy-five from England they all come from con-tinental Europe. None comes from America. The aid of the commercial traveler has become such an all-pow-erful factor in the development of trade in this part of the world that it is a matter of much comment on the part of those familiar with business condi-tions that American manufacturers do not send their representatives to Smyrna.

"Commercial travelers need no li-cense in Turkey. All that is necessary to go from one port to another is that they be provided with a police travel-ing permit, which costs 60 cents, and can be obtained from the local police authorities through the American con-sulates. Under no circumstances should former Ottoman subjects ever be sent as commercial travelers. In the ab-sence of a naturalization treaty with Turkey naturalized American citizens of Ottoman origin will be subject to no end of trouble and run grave risk in the end of being expelled from the country. In fact, the government pro-hibits their return unless the change in nationality took place prior to 1869 or was done in virtue of a special per-mission granted by the sultan."

New Work for Telephone Girl.

A story illustrating the many im-possible requests made of telephone girls is one told of a Sedan woman who was going out shopping for a few hours, put her baby to sleep in its carriage, and taking down the tele-phone receiver, placed it beside the sleeping child.

Then she notified central of the ar-rangement and asked her to sing to the baby if it woke up and cried.—Sedan Lance.

TONIO
SON OF THE SIERRAS

A Story of the Apache War

By GENERAL CHARLES KING

CHAPTER III.

It happened at a moment when Willett, seated at the right of "the lady of the house," with Lilian at his dexter side, had caught the eye of his hostess, and, after the manner of the day, had raised his brimming sherry glass and, bowing low, was drinking to her health, a feat the general had thrice performed already. "If I'd only known of this, gentlemen," said their host, but a moment earlier, with re-sultant access of cordiality, "and could have found a drop of Angostura about the post, we'd have had a 'pick-me-up' before dinner, but d'you know I—I sel-dom have bitters about me. I've no use for cocktails. I never touch a drop of stingo before twelve at noon or after twelve at night. I agree with old Bluegrass. Bluegrass was post surgeon a the Presidio when the Sec-ond Artillery came out in '65, right on the heels of the war, and he did his best to welcome them—especially Breck, their adjutant, also a Ken-tuckian. Then he was ordered east, and he left Breck his blessing, his liquor case, and this admonition—Breck told it himself. 'Young man,' said he, 'I observe you drink cocktails. Now, take my advice and don't do it. You drink the bitters and they go to your nose and make it red. You drink the sugar and it goes to your brain and makes it wopsy, and so—you lose all the good effects of the whiskey!' Haw, haw, haw!" It was a story the genial old soldier much rejoiced in, one that Stannard had bet he would tell before dinner was half over, and it came with Doyle and the chickens. The kindly, wrinkled, beaming face, red with the fire of Arizona's suns, redder by contrast with the white mustache and imperial, was growing scarlet with the flame of Bentley's cherished wine, when in sudden sur-prise he noted that the junior officer present, seated alone at his right there was no other girl in all Camp Almy to bid to the little feast, and Mrs. Stannard, in mourning for a brother, could not accept), had turned down the little sherry glass. Thirty years ago such a thing was as uncom-mon in the army as fifty years ago it was unheard of in civil life. For one instant after the young officer's em-barrassed answer the veteran sat al-most as though he had heard a re-buke. It was Mrs. Archer who came to the relief of an awkward situation. "Mr. Harris believes in keeping in training," she ventured lightly. "He could not excel in mountain scouting without it. The general's scouting days are over and we indulge him." Indeed, it wasn't long before it began to look as though the general were indulging himself. Claret presently succeeded the sherry, but not until Bentley's health had been drunk again and the orderly summoned from the front porch to go, with the general's compliments, and tell him so. "This claret," he then declared, "is some I saved from the dozen Barry & Patton put aboard the Montana when I came round to Yuma last year. It's older than Lilian," this with a fond and playful pinch at the rosy cheek beside him, "and almost as good. No diluting this, Mr. Will-lett," for he saw that young officer glanc-ing form the empurpled glass to the sin-gle carafe that adorned the table, its mate having met dissolution when the general's chest was prematurely un-loaded in Dead Man's Canon en route to the post. "Dilute your California crudities all you like, but not the red juice from the sunny vines of France. No, sir! Moreover, this and old Bur-gundy are the wines you must drink at blood heat. No Sauternes of Hocks or champaigns for us fire worshipers in Arizona! Lilian here and my blessed wife yonder don't like these red wines for that reason. They want something to cool their dainty palates, but men, sir, and soldiers— What's this, Bella, Bellisima? Salad—French dressing—and cool, too! Bravissima, my dear! How did you manage it? The olla? Why, of course! Cool anything. Cool my old head, if need be. Hey, Willett?"

And all this time, when not chatting with the debonair officer at her side or saying a word to his bronzed, sun-dried, silently observant comrade opposite, Lilian's fond eyes forever sought her father's rubicund face, love and admira-tion in every glance. All this time, even while in cordial talk with her guests, Mrs. Archer never seemed to lose a look or word from her soldier liege; never once did her winsome smile or joyous laugh fail to reward his sallies; never once came there shade of anxiety upon her beaming face. "The General" was the head of that house, and they were his loyal subjects. They even sip-ped at the outermost ripple of the thimbleful of claret each had permitted Doyle to pour. Even when a loud "cloop" in the dark passageway to the kitchen told that another bottle was be-ing opened as the omelet came in, borne aloft by the white-robed Suey, crowned with red poppies and blue blazes, and set triumphantly before the mistress of the feast, Harris could detect no flutter of disapprobation. Even when, later still, the general's eager hand, stretching forth for the dusky flagon it was a sacrilege to sweep away those insigia of age and respectability), managed to capsize the candelabrum and sent the fluid "adamantine" spattering a treasur-ed table cloth (how quick the dash of the young trooper's hand upon the flame—and its extinction!), a gentle smile was the sole rebuke, followed by a "Thank you, Mr. Harris. I hope it didn't burn your hand! That's my fault. The gen-eral declared it foolish to put candles on the table when we could have sconces by the dozen on the walls.

Indeed, there must have been a dozen candles, not to mention the big lamp of forbidden kerosene upon shelf and sideboard, each backed by its reflector of glistening tin. "We were vain, you see," continued Mrs. Archer, "of our two old-fashioned heirlooms. Those quaint three-socket sticks were brought by the general's grandfather from England in Colonial days." It was so with every-thing they had, though they had so little. The massive silver forks, the worn old spoons, the squat little sugar bowl and creamer that came in later, all bore a crest and a single word. All had been "The General's" before ever that well-descended veteran had bent the knee in wooing. All had been stored in San Francisco until their coming to cheer his exile, but now were duly paraded in honor of their first guests at Almy, the young scout leader from the southern border, and his classmate, the new aide-de-camp of the commanding general; both, as was understood, to leave them on the morrow.

And all this time, too, though the win-dows, Arizona fashion, were blanketed to exclude all heatful light throughout the day (those of the dining room being hidden behind Navajo fabrics in black and white, and blue and crimson), the hallways were wide open that no breath of air might be lost. The hounds clus-tered whimpering and wondering at the doorways, front and rear, resentful of the vigilance with which the orderlies on duty withstood their dashes, they who long weeks and months had had the run of the house. Darkness had settled down upon the sandy parade. The lights gleamed along the opposite front, the long barracks of the soldiery, and the stars were glinting bright above the beetling pine crests beyond the murmur-ing stream. Over at the mess the sur-geon, the adjutant, quartermaster, Cap-tain Bonner of the infantry, with his subaltern, and solemn Captain Turner, sat on the veranda, smoked their pipes, and even while keeping up a semblance of talk, had an eye and an ear on the bungalow—the "Old Man's" quarters not three hundred feet away. The boom of his jovial laughter still rang out upon the air, and presently the tinkle of guitar, the swish of feminine garments, the rasp of chairs and the merry ming-ling of voices told that the little dinner party, the first the camp had ever known —for what is a dinner party without women—had quit the table and gathered on the porch. By this time, too, an un-clouded moon had sailed aloft from be-hind the screen of eastward heights, and its beams were pouring slantwise upon the group, that portion of it, at least, that now was seated near the southern end. They who watched were not slow to see that Lilian had taken a chair within a few feet of the edge, with Willett still in close attendance. The red heart of the general's cigar was visible midway between the window and the central doorway, but the jovial host was wrapped in shade. The light from the doorway fell upon the white gown of Mrs. Archer and the trim, slender, undersized figure of Lieutenant Harris, standing before her. They heard the general's voice, cordial and resonant, up-lifted presently in protest: "No, don't go yet, boy. Let 'Tonio take care of himself tonight. I want you to hear Lilian sing. Here, orderly, you go find 'Tonio and give him my compliments—No! you just tell 'Tonio I want to see him."

The orderly with Archer, as with many another post commander, was the final resort, the cure-all, the infallible means of settlement of all matters in dispute. The orderly went and stood not on the order of going. He knew not 'Tonio, nor where to find him, but he knew better than to say so—to say nothing. He went straightway to the sergeant of the guard, than whom no man is supposed to know more what is going on about the post. That Harris might not have a pleasure of hearing the promised song (he surely could not think of going now) the mess devoutly hoped, and were in nowise too content when the sound of moving, of people getting to their feet, and of Archer's jocund welcome, told that callers had come to join the recent revelers, and that meant, of course, the Stan-nards, for there was really no one else. And then it was remembered that Stannard had said that Mrs. Archer had asked that they should come over after dinner, since they could not well attend it. Lilian's singing was some-thing all save these two young soldiers had already heard, enjoyed and longed to hear again, and the mess could not but wish that old Stannard had not been so exact in his interpretation, and punctual in his acceptance of that in-vitation. There followed a few min-utes of general talk and laughter, and then Archer's voice was again domi-nant. Nothing would do but that the Stannards both come in and taste that famous claret (which neither desired after dinner, however much it might then have been enjoyed). Then all went trooping indoors again, all save Lilian and Lieutenant Harris, for presently these two came sauntering into the moonlight at the southward end of the veranda. The girl resumed her seat and guitar; the young officer the chair lately occupied by Willett, and here full ten minutes were they in conversation when the orderly came stalking back from the guard-house; the quintette came flocking forth from the hallway, and Willett, coming to re-sume his seat and chat, found his classmate in possession. It was the first opportunity that had fallen to Harris, and if Willett hoped or ex-pected that he would rise and surren-der in his favor he was doomed to dis-appointment. Harris never so much as turned his head.

They were an odd contrast, these two young graduates of the nation's soldier school, as they looked to Cap-tain Stannard that November night. He spoke of it to his wife and thought of it long after, for he, too, had come toward the little group a bit impatient, it must be owned, of the general's mel-low monologue, and wearying of a conversation in which he had no part. But here again Stannard found scant opportunity. Miss Archer, bending slightly forward, was, with much ani-mation describing to Mr. Harris the brilliant ball given by the artillery at the Presidio just before they were hurried off to that fatal Modoc war. Harris, caring little for the affair, and possibly hearing little of what she was saying, sat as though drinking in every word, and gazing enthralled upon the beauty of her sweet young face. He, too, was bending forward, his lithe, slender, supple frame clad in the trim undress uniform of the day, his clear-cut face, with its thin, almost hollow cheeks, tanned brown by the blazing suns of the southern desert, his hair cropped close to his shapely head, his gray-blue eyes, large, full and steady, fixed unswerving upon her. Leaning on his elbow, one lean brown hand was toying with the sun-bleached ends of his mustache, the other, with the class ring gleaming in the moonlight, lay idly on his knee. Lacking stature, size or weight, the physical attributes that make a man impressive, he looked the picture of the young athlete, firm and fit and trained for speed and staying power, yet cold in his steel-like strength and quality.

Overtopping him, standing where he, too, could hear and gaze, elegant in form, graceful in pose, and precise in dress, the picture of chivalric officer and gentleman, Hal Willett had the advantage of nearly six more inches in height, a presence that was at once commanding and assured, and a face as strikingly hand-some as that of Harris was severely plain. Willett's eyes and hair were of a deep, lustrous brown, his eyebrows thick and heavily arched, his mouth soft, sensitive, with lips that were beautifully curved and teeth that were white and well-nigh perfect. His mustache, though long and curling, was carefully trained away so as to hide none of the charms that lurked beneath. He looked at once the knight of the ballroom and the battle-field, a man to make his mark in either contest, love or war, and make it he had. Life had been full of gifts to Harold Willett. He came from old border stock. His name was first of the presidential ten the year he entered the Point, first on the list of cadet cor-porals in the yearling June and first among the first sergeants the following year. An uncontradicted rumor had it that he could have been sergeant-major, but that he told the commandant his ambition lay in the senior captaincy, and first captain he had been named his first class summer, only to lose it late in August, the penalty of a rash and for-bidden exploit for the sake of a smile, and possibly a caress, and lose it to the man who, starting at the foot of the list of his chevroned fellows two years before, had risen only to "late sergeant" of a center company when they came from furlough, but, standing foremost in "Tactics," well up in every subject but French and drawing, and impeccable in conduct, won a captaincy in spite of his lack of inches. Graduating a dozen files ahead of his brilliant comrade, Harris had sought and won commission in the cavalry, was sent to duty in New Mexico and then in Arizona, ever roughing it in the deserts or the mountains until in physique he was hard as hickory and in spirit wellnigh as elastic. Never until this recent experience in the Apache Mo-have country had he shown symptom of discouragement. Now it was the more noticeable because coupled, it would seem, with distrust—distrust of him who had been for two years past an insepar-able guide and even comrade 'Tonio, "gran capitan" of Indian scouts.

And even as he sat there absorbed in the sweet vision in the moonlight before him, studying the play of her sensitive lips, forgetful for the moment of all else about him, there fell across the glisten-ing boarding at her feet the shadow of a turbaned head, at sight of which she started, with faint, half-suppressed cry of fright; then, as though ashamed, broke into a nervous little laugh. Harris was in an instant on his feet, and whirling, confronted 'Tonio, tall, gaunt, silent, im-passive.

"Que quiere?" he demanded, in the blunt vernacular of the service. It an-noyed him that subordinate of his should thus appear unseen, unheard, unsum-moned, and to her affright. He forgot the noiseless sand, the soft-soled mocca-sins, the native stealth; forgot at the moment the general's mandate and the orderly's mission. It flashed upon him at 'Tonio's quiet answer, grave, unre-sentful, and in the Apache tongue.

"My chief called me."

"Pardon me just one moment, Miss Archer. I'll come back at once," said Harris, bending over the still trembling girl. Then, turning sharply and bidding 'Tonio follow, his eyes met those of Willett, smiling affably.

"I'll keep it while you're gone, Hefty," said he, with laughing ease of manner, sliding promptly into the vacated seat. "Now, Miss Archer, if you'll be so good as to go right on where you left off, I'll be all gratitude and attention."

Without answer, Harris stepped lightly over to where the general and Stannard were now deep in one-sided argument over the merits of a war-time leader, known well to men of the Union army east or west; the general declaiming, the junior listening, unconvinced. It was one point on which they differed widely, one on which the general was apt to dilate when warmed by wine. He had had only moderate aid from Willett in disposing of two bottles of sound old claret, and one was enough to set the garrulous tongue to wagging. He would not cease at sight of Harris, standing silent and respectful before him. Stan-nard had to interpose and say, "You sent for 'Tonio, sir, as I happened to hear," as indeed they all did, far and near, whereat the veteran turned.

"Bless my soul, boy, so I did! What for, I wonder?"

"To save my going over with night orders for the scouts, I think, sir," said Harris promptly, "and, unless you wish to see him personally, I'll tell him now."

"Must you make so early a start, Har-ris? It's only thirty miles to the canon."

"In know, sir, but I need to be at Bennett's before sunrise. Their scouts would see us if we started later. We go on to the canon after I have examined that neighborhood."

"All right, then. Buckets will issue rations at once. Start when you think best. But now, Stannard, see here; if he was such a stayer and so energetic in Virginia, how do you account for——"

But Harris had saluted and turned away, 'Tonio at his heels. As they passed the end of the veranda, where sat Lilian and her listener, Harris noted that the latter had drawn his chair much closer than he had dared, and was bend-ing forward until the handsome dark head was almost over the fair hand toy-ing with the guitar that lay idly in her lap. The modern vernacular for the successful squire of dames was then un-known. The girl, who had been leaning forward, all chat and animation when Harris sat there, now lay dreamily back in the rude but easy chair, her eyelids drooping, her long lashes sweeping the soft cheek, listening, drinking in the murmurous flow of Willett's almost in-audible words, and the stern young face of his classmate hardened in the moon-light, for Harris had seen and heard before. Briefly he gave his instructions to the silent Apache and closed with the sign, "I have spoken. That is all."

But 'Tonio did not stir. Something, possibly, in Willett's devotional attitude vaguely troubled the girl, and, edging back in her chair, she had lifted a little slippered foot from the floor. The gen-eral at the moment was talking loud enough to drown other sounds about him. The aide-de-camp, his dark eyes glowing and riveted on those of the fair face so near him, seemed deaf to everything but his own eloquence. But the Indian had placed one hand on his young officer's wrist, and with the other stood pointing at some object coiled under-neath Lilian's chair, not half an arm's length from the little foot that dangled in its silken stocking but a hand's-breadth from the floor. At that moment Willett bent impressively, still nearer, and in-stinctively Lilian moved a hand as though about to edge farther away. It was at this very instant that Harris spoke, his voice, absolutely calm, even to the semblance of a drawl, but every word told clear, distinct, and, in spite of its courtesy, commanding, compelling.

"Miss Archer and—ah—Willett, be good enough to sit perfectly still a mo-ment. Don't—move—a muscle!"

Even the general, for a wonder, had ceased—for breath, perhaps—and sat speechless and startled, for noiseless and stealthy as a cat, with long strides, 'Tonio had skirted the edge of the veranda, and with agile spring was at the back of Lilian's chair. There he swooped instantly. There was sound of strident, rasping sk-r-r-r-rr; then a lightning snap, as of a whip. Something black and writhing went flying into the sand, and then squirming blindly away, and 'Tonio straightened to his full height, and with-out a word strode from the veranda.

"In God's name, what was that?" cried the general, springing from his chair and hastening to his daughter's side.

"Nothing but a snake, sir," said Harris quietly, strolling toward them. "That one's done for, anyhow!"

CHAPTER IV

An hour later the lights were out among the barracks, and the silence of the summerlike winter's night had settled on the garrison. Over at the Mess and office buildings all was darkness. Along the log and adobe facade of the officers' quarters, from occasional open doorways the gleam of lantern was thrown across the wooden verandas. The moonbeams flooded the sandy parade and the rough-hewn roofs and walls with tender, sil-very radiance that put to shame the twinkling lights down at the store on the lower flats, and the bleary eye of the big, triangular, glass-faced, iron-bound cresset at the log guard-house, perched at the edge of the mesa. Afar off, through dim vistas of the valley, the silver ribbon of the stream wound and twisted among the willows, but the heights, as a rule, were wrapped in the shadows of their own pines. A game of goodly propor-tion was going on down at the card room, a brace of ranchmen and prospectors, a venturesome "sub" and the "contract doctor" making up the party, but the general, his household and near neigh-bors had retired or were retiring for the night. Only the guard and the "owls" were "on deck." Army folk in those days and regions had a way of turning out at dawn for the cool of the morning, turning in at taps for the needed six hours' beauty sleep, lunch-ing lightly at noon, snoozing drowsily an hour or two, then after tub and fresh linen, venturing forth, those who had to, for the afternoon duties. All social enjoyment, as a rule, began when the sun could not see, but had dropped back of the screen of the mountains.

But there was still faint stir at the camp of the scouts, out beyond the corrals. Rations had been drawn at tattoo, and a limited portion issued to the lithe, swarthy fellows, squatted in semicircle in front of their chief, patiently awaiting their share, no man of their number opening so much as the end of a package, either of cart-ridge or cracker, until the last had his dole and all were served. It was known that before dawn they were again to set forth, whither, not even 'Tonio had been told, and 'Tonio had noted and felt it. Hitherto there had been counsel between the young com-mander and himself. This night there had been none. Instead, only half an hour after the exciting episode at the commanding officer's and the dispatch-ing of the intruding rattler, 'Tonio had been summoned to the adjutant's office and then questioned by Lieuten-ant Willett, with cargador Munoz, not Lieutenant Harris, serving as inter-preter. Hitherto 'Tonio had conduct-ed his conference with the Great Father's captains with Lieutenant Harris translating. It was significant both to that officer and to 'Tonio that this time a pack train employe had been selected, his name having been suggested at headquarters at Prescott, and an orderly sent for him early by way of caution, for Munoz loved monte and mescal. Another signifi-cant thing was that Harris had de-clined an invitation to be present at 'Tonio's examination. "If Mr. Willett has any question to ask me," he said, "he'll find me at Dr. Bentley's," whith-er, indeed, he had repaired, as it were, awaiting summons.

Moreover, it was patent to Stannard and Turner, and Dr. Bentley, too, that Harris took it amiss that Willett should at last disclose the fact that he was there to "investigate." He had said nothing of it the night before. He had put up at the adjutant's, after quite a long session at the mess, an affair attended by Harris only an hour or so, and even then only as an ab-sorbed listener, with other fellow soldiers, to Willett's brilliant descrip-tion of the recent campaign in the lava beds, culminating as it had in the brutal massacre by the Modocs of their would-be friends, the peace commissioners and General Canby. After taps, however, despite his long and dusty buckboard ride, Willett saw fit to "sit in" to the game almost al-ways in progress down at the trader's store. Whereupon Stannard, Turner and Harris, non-participants ever, took themselves off to bed. It was not much of a game, said Strong, who was there, only Willett, Craney, Wat-son, Briggs and himself, and was re-markable for only one fact, that Case, the bookkeeper, who never before had seemed to care to play, had happened in late, looked curiously on a moment, and then, without having been pre-sented to Willett, seemed desirous of taking a hand. Craney wondered if Case had been drinking again, but Willett took no notice. Willett was feeling very jolly, said Strong, and it was quite late when they finally quit.

Harris was up with the sun looking over his pack train and observing 'Tonio and his fellows. Willett did not turn out until office hours, when he had a con-ference with General Archer, ending in his expressing a wish to "look about" him for the day. He had asked no questions of Harris; had met him heartily, as classmates should, but with just a sus-picion of superiority of manner that Har-ris could not like, and without a word of appreciation of the capital soldier work Harris had been doing.

There was another reason why Harris resented Willett's investigating his scout that second evening. A total abstainer himself from boyhood, reared by a care-ful mother and aware for many a year that his father's occasional lapses were her perennial dread, Harris had set his canon against the practice from the day he doffed the gray at West Point, and never swerved from his creed after don-ning the blue. Not so with Willett. Not so with nine-tenths of his associates. Harris had seen, without remark, that Willett enjoyed the occasional beverages mixed for him at the mess in the late afternoon, and again had noted that his comrade did quite his share this second evening toward finishing the doctor's sherry, though it was the "Old Man," after all, who "got away with" most of the Bordeaux. Twice after dinner Archer had ushered his guests within doors, once to try what was left of the claret, and later, after the snake episode, when some nerves might be in need of bracing, to sample some phenomenal Monongahela. Then when Harris was through, after saying good night, he was presently fol-lowed by Willett, flushed in face and abrupt in manner. Miss Archer had been spirited off by the mother, and presum-ably gone to bed. She'd get used to snakes if she stayed long in Arizona, said Willett. What was the sense in scaring her, anyway? Why hadn't Harris quietly given him the tip? He could have snapped Mr. Rattler's head off without anybody being the wiser, and Harris saw that the night caps, taken on top of all that preceded, had tangled Wil-lett's ideas, despite which fact Willett now announced that he had summoned the interpreter and desired Harris to sent 'Tonio to the office for investiga-tion at once.

And Willett represented the command-ing general, who knew nothing of what was going on, and Harris could only obey.

It was a dramatic scene as it opened. Willett had not failed to hand a copy of his instruct

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, uric acid, catarrh of the bladder and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work and in private practice, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root, and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles are sold by all good druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Home of Swamp-Root.

Lilian, far the more accomplished and attractive of the two, the entrance of that disturbing rattler on the scene had destroyed the equilibrium of affairs. Willett had had no experience with the venomous little reptile, Harris had had much, and Harris's utter sang froid, and cool, commanding words had averted what might have been a tragedy. One start, one sudden move of the girl at that critical moment might well have been fatal. The snake, alarmed and angered by previous stir and by Willett's approaches, was actually coiled for the spring. The tiny fangs would have fastened in a flash on that slender, unprotected ankle, and the rest could only be conjectured.

And so, it was in no judicial mood that Willett began his questioning. Accustomed, as he was to the hang-dog, dissolute specimens of degenerate red men he had seen in the Columbia country and the lava beds, he hardly knew what to make of 'Tonio, this ascetic of the mountains, clear eyed, trained to a fineness almost unhuman, all wire and sinew, an Indian withal who looked him straight and fearless in the eye, and held himself as proudly as ever did chieftain of the Aztecs or the Sioux. Summoned from the camp fire to this unsought council, finding himself confronted by strangers, missing his own friend and commander, and instinctively scenting accusation, 'Tonio stood and faced his judges without so much as a tremor.

For a moment Willett sat and studied him. "Siwashes" of Puget's Sound, Klickatats of the Columbia, and scowling, beetle-browed Modocs of upper Nevada he had often met, and their shifting eyes dropped before the keen gaze of the dominant soldier, but this son of the Sierras never so much as suffered the twitch of a muscle, the droop of an eyelash. In the language of the "greaser" cargador, whose border vernacular had suffered through long contact with that of the gringo, "Tonio didn't scare worth a cent, even when the lieutenant tried bulldozing," but that may merely have been the expression of civilian jealousy of military methods. Being in the pay and under the protection of the United States, 'Tonio could be called on for explanation at any time, only—there were two ways of calling.

"Tell him," said Willett, "the chief-of chiefs believes the Apache Mohaves are hiding in the Mogollon—many of them bucks, squaws and children, and he was sent to find them and bring them to the reservation. Why did he fail?"

Munoz, as nearly as he could, put the question, but none too confidently.

"Because my people were driven beyond sound of 'Tonio's voice," was the calm reply, the eyes for the officer, the words for the man, and Munoz again translated.

"How so? Was not word sent them by Arahawa?"

"Arahawa said the white brother would come with food and presents to lead them home. What they saw was guns and scouts and soldiers. Therefore, they were afraid and fled. Soldiers with guns catch no Mohaves who fear. Therefore was it useless, and he fired."

"Could you have caught them and persuaded them had you gone alone?" And Willett asked as he had been instructed at headquarters.

"Caught? Yes! Persuaded? No! They say white soldiers killed Comes Flying, brother to Chief Lone Pine."

"How does he know Comes Flying was killed? We heard it only the night I reached Prescott. No one has told it here." And now the officer's eyes glittered. The adjutant shifted uneasily in his chair. This was news to him. Comes Flying stood second only to Lone Pine in the tribe, yet Camp Almy had not heard it. 'Tonio had told it not even to Harris.

"The mountain eagle is 'Tonio's friend; the bear, the lynx, the birds are his brothers."

"Then you knew the Apache Mohaves were in the Verde Valley—and in Dead Man's Canon as late as last week—that they had raided Stoner's ranch?"

"They were not there, nor did they raid Stoner's Ranch! My people stayed not even on the East Fork. They fled deep in the Mogollon."

Willett gave vent to impatient "Pish!" The Indians he had known all lied, of course, but looked it. This man looked him full in the face, even as he lied, and looked the truth.

"I'll show you why we know you lie," said he impulsively, but the adjutant held up a warning hand, saying, "Listen!"

Through the open doorway, barred against unauthorized intruder by the single soldier, standing beyond earshot upon the level of the parade, there came the prolonged cry of a sentry at the upper end of the garrison. Number Three had repeated, but Number Four was impatient, imperative, and the yell came again: "Corporal of the Guard, Number Four!"

"That means something," said the adjutant, springing to his feet. "I'll be back in a minute if it doesn't," and away he went, swift-speeding under the flagstaff, and Munoz followed straight to the base of the staff, where the trumpeter of the guard and three or four men from the barracks were already gathered, their own surreptitious, blanket-shrouded game for the moment for gotten. They were staring through the moonlight straight away to the northeastward chain of heights, rocky and precipitious, that spanned the valley in that direction, and suddenly two of them gave tongue:

"There it is again! Didn't I tell you?"

Far away among the pines at the crest a tiny blaze shot into the skies, brilliant even in the moonshine. "Signal fire, sure!" said three voices at once. "Signal fire, sure!" echoed other voices, as more men came running forth from the barracks to join the watchers on the parade. "Signal fire, sure, and right up over the Bennett Ranch—where the general was today!"

"My God, I wonder have they jumped it! Yonder comes the corporal—back—running!"

Back, indeed, and running and straight for the doctor's, where he could be heard banging at the open door. So away went the trumpeter, full tilt for tidings, and others, impatient, followed. Instead of coming back the trumpeter kept on, running still harder toward the brow of the hill and the post of Number Four. It was the corporal who called to his halting and anxious fellows:

"It's Bennett's Ranch! His dago's in with the news—mos' dead down there on Number Four; says they've killed the whole family—'Patchie Mohaves!"

There was awed silence one moment. Then a deep voice broke it, and all eyes turned on the speaker, 'Tonio.

"Apache Mohave? No! No!!"

(To Be Continued.)

MARRIAGES IN MEXICO.

How They Are Arranged—Meeting of Lovers—Status of the Divorced.

The average Mexican does not think of marriage until he has at his disposal a sum more than moderate, if he happens to belong to the higher strata of society, nor until it is consented to by the unanimous vote of every one of the members of the family. Instances can be mentioned of two young persons who have never met each other and in whose minds the idea of matrimony has never yet entered, says the Mexican Herald, becoming man and wife through the whim of their parents.

It may be that the family of the bridegroom looks upon his matrimonial union with a certain girl who may happen to be the daughter of a magnate as the means of avoiding bankruptcy; it may be that the father of the bride considers her alliance with the son of a politician as an adroit measure in preventing the downfall of the head of the house, or in point of trivial circumstances, it may be that a marriage is brought about with the object of reducing the yearly tax by the father of the bridegroom or that of the bride.

The motives given, and those never given, for the pre-arrangement of such alliances vary according to conditions and are always in relation to the position occupied by the two families.

The frequent brevity of the proceedings in the arrangement of bridal ties is, fortunately, giving away to a more liberal and conscientious behavior on the part of parents toward their sons and daughters. But it should also be added that the custom has by no means disappeared, for cases of this nature could be counted by the score in almost every city in the republic.

When, without the knowledge or consent of their parents, two young persons become engaged, the parish priest is requested to call on the bride's father for the purpose of making known to him the designs of the bridegroom. A temporary objection at this point may practically upset the plans of the young candidates to marriage, as the opposition of the father means a delay of two years or more.

During that period the affectionate lover parades the street night and day in the hope of seeing his sweetheart; a thunderstorm would not be sufficient to drive him from his retreat under a balcony or near a telegraph pole. I have seen a lover talking to a pretty girl through an iron barred window, while a terrific rainstorm swept over the city with great fury, as quietly and naturally as if balmy spring weather had prevailed.

But the Mexican lover enjoys the novelty of the affair, and far from making any attempt to obtain permission to call on his sweetheart at her own home, he is ready to undertake any task, however difficult, in order to speak to her alone, for a young lady is seldom allowed to receive men without at least two or three members of the family being present.

The general topics of conversation about extreme heat, beautiful weather and the like are in such cases strictly in order, and the suggestion is never made to take "her" out for a stroll or a short drive—that would set the house on fire. A moderately large bank account may enable the visitor to invite her family to attend the opera, but this means that all chances for the exchange of amorous expressions between the lovers are lost, for it is his duty to offer his arm to "mother" and wait upon her until their return from the theatre, aside from securing seats for every member of the family, sometimes including the servants.

The divorce laws now in force in the United States have been severely and repeatedly criticised in private by men and women of the higher class in this country, on the ground that man and woman, once united in matrimony, ought never to separate.

The theory is too deeply rooted in their minds to permit a man or woman to resort to the court of divorce in Mexico, but it is never adhered to as a principle; it is simply a question of self-respect. The separation of husband and wife excludes both from high society, and even their sons and daughters are made to feel the effects of public scorn; sometimes it bars the son or daughter from matrimony, while social intercourse becomes impossible for the divorced husband and wife.

IN A MODERN SEA FIGHT.

Capt. Vladimir Semenoff, of the Russian navy, one of the survivors of the great naval battle of Tsushima in the war with Japan, writes of his experiences in a recently published volume. He was on board the Suvoroff, the Russian flagship, Captain Semenoff tells of "the stupor which seems to come over men who have never been in action before when the first shells begin to fall. A stupor which turns easily and instantaneously at the most insignificant external shot into either uncontrollable panic or into unusually high spirits, depending on the man's character. After the Suvoroff was fairly alight and completely riddled Captain Semenoff found himself enveloped in impenetrable smoke. "Burning air parched my face and hands, while a caustic smell of burning almost blinded me. Breathing was impossible. How did I get out of this hell? Perhaps some of the crew who had seen me on the bridge dragged me out. How I arrived on the upper battery on a well-known spot near the ship's image I can't remember and I can't imagine." Finding a few signal men, Captain Semenoff set to work with an undamaged piece of hose on the fire. Then Lieutenant Danchich came up. "Haven't we any stretchers?" he said. "For whom?" asked Semenoff. "Why, for you. You are bleeding." Looking down he saw that his right leg was standing in a pool of blood.

Danchich seemed to be makin an "unnecessary fuss." He wanted some one to go with Semenoff. "Who wants to be accompanied?" said Semenoff, angrily, and started to go down the ladder, not realizing what had happened. When a small splinter had wounded him in the waist at the beginning of the fight it had hurt him, "but at this time I felt nothing," he writes. "Later, in the hospital, when carried there on a stretcher, I understood why it is that during a fight one hears neither groans nor shouts. All that comes afterward. Apparently our feelings have strict limits for receiving external impressions, being even deeply impressed by an absurd sentence. A thing can be so painful that you feel nothing, so terrible that you fear nothing."

Rojestwensky behaved well. Captain Semenoff says that, although wounded in the head, back and right leg, besides several small splinter wounds, the Russian admiral bore himself most cheerfully, going off to look for a place from which he could watch the fight. Proceeding to the starboard turret, he received another wound, which caused him much pain. A splinter struck his left leg, severing the main nerve and paralyzing the ball of the foot. He was carried into the turret and seated on a box, but still had sufficient strength at once to ask why the turret was not firing.

Bride for Korean Prince.

Some forty-eight girls were reviewed at the palace with a view to the selection of a bride for the young Prince Yung-chin.

It is said that the daughter of Min Yung-gyu was chosen and that the emperor made a present of 400 yen to each of the candidates.—Korean Daily News.

An Explanation.

"Effie," said Margie, who was laboriously spelling words from the first reader, "how can I tell which is a 'd' and which is a 'b'?"

"Why," replied Effie, wisely, "the 'd' has its tummy on its back."—Harper's

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

SQUARING AN OLD GRUDGE.

The International Sunday School Lesson for May 12 Is "Joseph Forgives His Brothers"—Gen. 45:1-15; 5:15-21.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Of a certain powerful New York politician it was said, "He never forgives an enemy and never forgets a friend." That sounds big and strong, but it is not true. The man in question more than once illustrated the saying that "Politics make strange bed-fellows." It is scarcely possible to do business in this old world without a deal of forgiving; as the example of eminent statesmen and financiers shows, life is too short for the nursing of grudges. It is only petty people of narrow lives and vision who maintain neighborhood feuds. Bear, forbear and forgive are words graven into the character of thinking people.

"I cannot afford not to forgive that man," explained one who had been deeply wronged, concerning his enemy; "for if I let his treatment of me embitter my life, he will have wrought me a greater injury than at first. For the sake of my own largeness and symmetry of life, I dare not cherish an enmity. No man is more miserable in himself, or more disagreeable to other people, than the one who goes about nursing a grievance." So, doubtless reasoned Joseph. He would have remained a sullen, morose, revengeful slave among Potiphar's meanest chattels had he given himself solely to brooding over the cruel wrong done him by his brothers. His reason endorsed the promptings of his own magnanimous nature, and constrained him to expel from his heart bitter thoughts of the unbrotherly treatment he had received. Far better, for both his peace and prosperity, to let his thoughts dwell upon his radiant dreams of the future.

The Turning of the Wheel.

Usually the wheel of life turns somewhat as it did in Joseph's case, and the wronged person has opportunity to display magnanimity toward his enemies. "All countries come into Egypt to Joseph," the young man less than forty years old who had now become a world figure. He had arrived at the reward of great ideals bravely cherished, and of great ones officially done. The spectacle is one to delight the imagination. There came the Egyptians kow-towing to Joseph, Potiphar, the jailer, the king's butler with the short memory, and all those who had known the new ruler in his days of obscurity. Here came the Midianites, who had borne him off into slavery—perhaps the very man whose merciless whip had raised welts on the quivering flesh of the Hebrew lad.

And yonder, in shepherd dress, and unaccustomed to the ways of cities, draw nigh the very brothers who had so wondrously ill-treated Joseph. Little did they dream, when hunger drove them up from the fields of Canaan, that they were drawing nigh to the day of reckoning, which sometimes comes sooner, and sometimes later, to every man, but is always inevitable. Ring, all ye bells of justice, for the hour of Joseph has come!

Did mortal ever have quite such a chance for "getting even" as this? The cruel, jealous brothers, who had feasted within sound of the pleadings of the young brother whom they had thrown into a pit, now bend their knee to him as supplants for food. They knew him not, but he knew them, and all the significance of the incident. Small wonder that Joseph remembered the dreams which he dreamed of them;" he would have been more than human had he failed to relish this vindication of himself and of his boyhood visions.

So he "got even," not by descending to their level and wreaking a little petty spite, a personal vengeance. No; he "got even" by lifting up the brothers to his own level, his forgiving, generous treatment evoking all that was noblest in their natures. Thus he most effectually conquered his enemies and made them his friends, which is a high, rare art. This world would be a better place in which to live if there were more of this sort of "getting even."

The Tooth of Remorse.

Joseph at first acted a part with his brothers, representing that they were spies. He probably wanted to gain time, to find out what sort of men his brothers had become, and most important of all, he wanted to see Benjamin, his own mother's son. So he detained Simeon as a hostage until Benjamin should be brought; probably the reason he did not hold Reuben was that, by conversation of the ten among themselves, he learned for the first time of the part the first-born had played in saving his own life.

As soon as Jacob's sons found this Egyptian ruler dealing hardly with them, their consciences began to prick them; instantly they connected their present treatment with their own conduct toward the boy Joseph; doubtless in every calamity that had overtaken them since that foul act they had seen the hand of retributive justice. The evil-doer more commonly sees the righteousness of God's dealing with him than we suppose; remorse is a wonderful illuminant. It reveals an accusing ghost in every shadow tree and moonbeam. Thus the brothers cried: "What is this that God hath done unto us?" When they found their money in the sacks of grain. Still it was conscience pricking them at every turn.

After a considerable interval, for Jacob was loth to part with his youngest son, the brothers took Benjamin up to Egypt, their lack of food again forcing them to become suppliants. Anxious hearts were those which the little band of brothers bore up to the city where Simeon awaited them in a durance that was far from uncomfortable. Their consciences made them cowardly; they had all of the countryman's uneasiness in a palace, and they were uncertain whether the presence of the money in their sacks was but a plot to entrap them into servitude. Not until Joseph's steward had reassured them, and had released Simeon to tell them of his pleasant treatment, were they at all relieved.

"Blood Is Thicker Than Water."

There are no ties like home ties; no friends like those of blood. Just to be near loved ones, to be able to look into their eyes and to touch their hands is better worth while than to see all the great sights of the world. All his pomp and power as lord of Egypt meant less to Joseph than the sight of his own full brother, Benjamin. He had made a great feast for the visitors, but his own heart was hungry to breaking. A few broken words from the depth of his spirit were all that he could utter, before his emotion drove him from the room. How he longed to embrace Benjamin, and to rain kisses upon him in the impetuous Hebrew fashion; but all that he could do was to heap up Benjamin's plate with five fold the amount of food given to the others. For these elder brothers needed to be still further tested.

It was a unique test which Joseph next made them stand. He had his own silver cup put into Benjamin's food bag, perhaps also hoping that the denouement would result in giving him the company of his brother. Then he sent a servant after them to search for the cup. The sons of Jacob indignantly repudiated the idea that the cup might be in their possession; they offered to give up as a slave the one on whom it should be found. This, of course, proved to be the youngest.

Nobly did the brothers stand the test. Every man loaded his beast and returned to the city; no self-excusing or shifting of blame here, but a fine brotherly loyalty and courage. These were not the same men in spirit who had sold Joseph. When brought into the presence of the owner of the cup, Judah, as spokesman, made a beautiful, moving speech, full of pathos and genuine feeling, picturing the gray hairs of Jacob being brought down in sorrow to the grave, should his youngest son not return. Then, in splendid heroism, Judah offered to be a substitute for Benjamin, if only the latter might be sent back to his father.

The Great Revelation.

This was too much for Joseph. Whatever may have been his plans, he abandoned them in a rush of deep human feeling. When he could not refrain himself, he caused all his Egyptian attendants to leave the room; delicacy of spirit hides its deepest emotions from public gaze. Alone with his brothers the flood gates of his long-confined feelings were opened, and he wept aloud, so that all the palace heard. While the startled countrymen from Canaan gazed in wonderment at this extraordinary exhibition on the part of the great man (one less great would have been incapable of it) they heard the amazing words, "I am Joseph." Joseph, walking as an unembodied spirit, and haunting them with accusations, would have seemed less strange to them than this. Speech deserted them at the sight, and they could not answer his questions.

Scared, and dumbly obedient, they drew near at his command, not believing either their eyes or ears. Joseph they had last seen and heard as he was drawn up from the pit into which they had cast him. It is scarcely strange that they could not credit their senses when this wonderful potentate declared, "I am Joseph, your brother, whom ye sold into Egypt." They knew naught of the steps of Joseph's rise; to their minds he was either dead or doing the work of a menial slave on some Egyptian's estate.

Filled though he was with his own overflowing emotions, Joseph yet took thought of his brothers' probable anxiety, and he reassured them, in the tenderest and most considerate manner, harking straight back to their deepest belief as sons of Abraham, in the existence and overruling providence of Jehovah. It was all God's doings he said. And so the judgment of the modern reader affirms.

"God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform."

After a word of explanation, his deep longing breaks forth. "Haste ye, and go up to my father and say unto him, Thus saith thy son Joseph. God hath made me lord of all Egypt; come down unto me, tarry not . . . and thou shalt be near unto me." And so succinctly and graphically related in the Scripture, the scene is indescribably affecting: "And he fell upon his brother Benjamin's neck, and wept; and Benjamin wept upon his neck. Moreover, he kissed all his brothren, and wept upon them; and after that his brethren talked with him."

The boy Joseph's dream all came true. His father and all his train came to live upon Joseph's bounty, and in Egypt Jacob died. Again the brothers, still tormented by the memory of their great sin, fearful lest their father's death should lessen their brother's mercy, pleaded forgiveness from him, little knowing that for such a noble nature as his forgiveness was easier than vengeance. One who lives as near to God as Joseph lived dwells far above all petty purposes; for whoever knows God has learned from him how to forgive.

WOMEN ON THE ROAD.

One of Them Tells How She Became a Successful Traveling Salesman.

Do women make good traveling "salesmen?" At the present time they emphatically do not.

Is there a field for them? One of the biggest fields in the world!

I say this only after I have had six years of experience as a "traveling salesman," writes Eleanor C. Davidson in the Chicago Tribune. During those six years I have come to the conclusion that if women would train themselves in this work they easily woud equal men, and in many lines would outstrip them. I have figured that at the present time there is room for 10,000 women traveling agents in the United States. If this is so, why don't women fill the positions?

Because, unlike men, they rely too much upon their sex; they don't work hard; they don't begin right; they don't learn their own business.

A woman who has an ambition to become a "traveling man" should become thoroughly acquainted with the line she intends to represent. I have found that petticoats carry considerable weight in securing trade, but knowledge must accompany them. The agent, woman or man, must be able to talk his or her goods.

To prove that there are good traveling positions awaiting many women I am going to give the history of my own case. I was a stenographer in a big plant that made prepared paints. I was earning $12 a week, but my ambition was to climb higher. One day I went to the manager and I said to him:

"Mr. Brown, I want to go on the road for you. I want to sell paint!"

He looked at me in astonishment, then laughed, then sobered up.

"By George, that's a new idea," he said. "I'll think about it."

The upshot of the whole thing was that I began learning the manufacture of prepared paints. I didn't do this from pamphlets. I put on an old dress and went out among the grinding machines.

I went out in the factory proper. I saw just how tons of pressure were employed in grinding the pigments; I learned that white lead was not the only "base" and not the best; I learned that there were other "thinners" than turpentine; I learned a hundred things that equipped me for the road.

Six months I spent in this work. And when I started on my route, in Illinois and Michigan, I had all the fine points of ready mixed paints at my tongue's end. I even took a number of lessons in painting from a professional painter, so as to be able to describe the difference in appearance and protection of a building coated with a cheap mixture and one covered with a scientifically prepared product. Success? I was successful from the start. And each year my business has increased.

I find that the trading public likes to deal with women when the women have sense and know their business. Except in rare cases a woman always can get business where a man can, and frequently she can get business where her rival of the opposite sex cannot. At least I find this so among paint dealers. The institution for which I work would place a dozen women on the road during the next year if they were of the right kind. I dare say the 250 manufacturers in the country would employ 1,000 women if they could get them.

Once I was in a small Illinois town. I was talking paint to the dealer when a local painter was standing near. This painter, who made his own paints, took offense at my talk and butted in with a lot of remarks which I could see were influencing the dealer, to whom I had never sold. Finally I turned on the painter and with some wrath said:

"I'll wager you $10 I can take a can of my paint and do a better job of painting than you can with this stuff you're talking about. Mr. ——— [referring to the dealer] can be the judge."

Well, we performed the stunt on one of the dealer's rear buildings. The result was that I secured a $300 order from the dealer and he now is one of my regular customers. And all this just because I knew how to paint.

The Religion of the Pygmies.

Major Powell-Cotton during his long stay among the pygmies of the Ituri forest discovered that the tribe has a religion of its own. In some of the inmost recesses of the forests, he reports, imposing rites take place. On certain occasions an altar is erected and sacrifices are offered, the pygmies themselves sitting round in a semi-circle performing their devotions. When the camp is moved to a fresh site in the forest the little people offer a sacrifice to the god of their new home to intercede for aid on their hunting expeditions. Bananas, sweet potatoes, mealies, pieces of cooked meat, all steaming hot, are placed on the altar as the offering to the god, and the pygmies sit round, all—men, women and children—eating.

During their honeymoon Major and Mrs. Powell-Cotton had opportunities of watching the weird dances indulged in by the pygmies. To the music of their own voices and the native tom-tom the groups of dancers shuffle round in a rough circle. The men and the women each keep to their own circle—in pygmy land the sexes never dance together. At evening time, when the shadows are lengthening, this barbaric dwarf dance is fantastic beyond description.—London Daily Graphic.

LINEN PLANT FOUND.

Valuable Weed Discovered Down in Brazil.

Discovery and development of a new linen plant in Brazil promises to revolutionize the linen industry of the world. The plant is known as Brazilian linen.

The plant is virtually a weed which grows from twelve to eighteen feet high in four or five months and resembles hemp in general appearance.

Special advantages are claimed for it over European linen and other similar fiber plants. It is absoluteiy hardy, resisting alike the dry or the rainy season, bearing equally well in dry or wet soil and not being a prey to insects or mildew. It requires no care or special attention after planting and matures so rapidly that a crop can be gathered three months after sowing, which means that three crops a year can be had.

It can be grown upon what are now vast tracts of practically waste land with comparatively little outlay of capital. The fiber has all the necessary qualities required for high-class use—strength, fineness, flexibility and adaptability for bleaching or dyeing—and every portion of the plant can be used for some industrial purpose.

The wild plant furnishes fiber which is excellent, but the cultivated plant shows a finer one, with strands of greater length, being much longer than European linen or hemp. In fact, it is so long that it must be cut before being used for weaving purposes. Experiments to test its strength show that linen broke when the weight attached reached 15.4 pounds. European hemp broke under a strain of 22 pounds and Brazilian fiber "A" broke under 19.8 pounds, "B" under 22 pounds and "C" under 26.4 pounds.

The demand for the waste material of the plant for paper making will, it is believed, be steady. Machinery for the treatment of the plant for the extraction of the fiber has been imported from Europe. Present plans contemplate only the production of the raw fiber for export, although the ultimate result may be the establishment in Brazil of a great manufacturing enterprise, where labor and commercial conditions justify the venture.

The production of fiber from the Brazilian plant has just been patented in the United States. Whether the plant can be grown to advantage in the southern portion and Pacific coast region of America free from frost is not yet known.

FOX HUNTING TERRIERS.

Much Used Formerly by Hunters to Dislodge the Game.

There can be no question about it that the fox terrier proper is the dog that was first brought into use for fox hunting at a date of something like a hundred and fifty years ago. Countries were much wilder in those early times, and in the ordinary course also foxes were wilder. They would break covert at the slightest sound, make a point to some distant earth not so strictly stopped as in later years, and if a terrier was introduced to dislodge the traveler there would be no hesitation about it, says Baily's Magazine, and the bolting would be a matter of a few minutes. The altered conditions of the country and sylvan scenes apparently gave rises the desire to remain longer in the covert that had always harbored them, and a stronger pertinacity in sticking to their earths when they got there.

That the terrier was always an essential in every pack we learn from Beckford in his noted description of a run. This proves two points at least—namely, that terriers were in use with hounds at that time, and the run, which shows some evidence that it was a long one, ended by the terriers being well up at the finish.

It has been a matter of contention against the old-fashioned kennel terrier that he was not big enough or fast enough to live with hounds. Fox hunters of a past generation, though, thought very differently, had one talked to the Rev. Jack Russell about it a reply would certainly have been that a proper fox terrier was never out of his place. The old gentleman had kept his breed from his Oxford days, when he hunted as often as he could with the Heythrop in the time of old Will Long and the sixth Duke of Beaufort.

There used to be a special breed of terrier at Badminton, brought there, so it was said, by Phillip Payne, the predecessor of Will, and so it was quite likely that Mr. Russell, who was always a very inquiring mind, got them from that quarter. At any rate, he ever declared that he had his breed of terriers at Oxford, and he believed them to be game, devoted to hunting almost from the time they were whelped, to be such judges of country as to make it impossible to lose them, and at the same time his terriers were small enough to go to any fox, but in no case to be murderous.

COLORS AFFECT THE BRAIN

Violet, Bleu and Blue-Green Restful, but Others Are Irritating.

The waves of each color excite vibration in their own set of cones in the retina. Let us assume that each of the primary colors has its own set of cones. Various theories are held, one being that only red, green and violet cones exist, the other colors being the product of mixtures of these three. Let us return to our pincushion simile and to the fact that of the 7,000,000 cones 500,000 are devoted to green, 600,000 to red, 700,000 to violet, 1,200,000 to blue, 1,800,000 to orange and 2,200,000 to yellow. Then there are 130,000,000 rods which see white, or luminosity, the portion of light not absorbed by a color but reflected.

Let us assume that in an eye in its making 500,000 cones which see green are left out. That eye would be colorblind to green, but it would still have its "rods" which would see the white light that is reflected as luminosity from all green objects and would see this luminosity as so much gray. A totally colorblind eye would see only shades of gray from almost pure white to pure black.

This is to some extent the way a photograph shows a landscape and the gradations of light and shade are the degree of surface reflection of each color independent of its color waves. Yellow is very luminous and shows comparatively white in the photograph. Violet is very slightly luminous and appears very dark in the photograph. The eye that is color-blind in green if it beheld a yellow green would see the yellow with the admixture of gray represented in the luminosity of the fireen, making a dirty yellow.

Green would be shown in a photograph by a gray that is about half-way between black and white. Violet, blue and blue-green rest the brain, while the other colors tend to irritate it. The latter overstimulate and soon act as a whip on the tired nerves. So in music it takes a long time to weary of the violoncello, but a Scotch bagpipe is enjoyed longest when on the other side of the valley.—Century.

Wanted a Continuance.

A Western senator, generally esteemed as one of the ablest lawyers at the north end of the capitol, enjoys telling of an experience of his early days at the bar in Chicago which showed that he did not then enjoy the reputation he now holds.

"I was retained by an old Irishwoman," says the senator, "to defend her only boy, charged with housebreaking. Shortly after the beginning of legal proceedings against the boy, I received a message from the old lady to meet her on pressing business. When we met, she rushed up to me, and in an excited voice exclaimed: "'I want ye to git a continuance for me b'y.'

"'Very well, madam,' was my reply; 'I will do so, if I can; but it will be necessary to present to the court some grounds for a remand. What shall I say?'

"'Sure,' responded the old lady, 'ye can jist tell the coort that I want a continuance till I can git a better lawyer for the b'y.'"

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

I have a mare whose hind feet seem to be in bad condition; the frogs seem to be rotting away. Will some Farmstead reader please tell me what I can do for them?—P., Castile, N. Y.

Have burdock roots any commercial value? If so, at what time should they be dug? Are they valuable when green, or must they be dried? Will somebody please answer these questions for me?—S., Nile, N. Y.

I would like to know the best time to sow alfalfa in this latitude, and whether it is better to sow alone or with oats?—C., Saegertown, Pa.

I had two pigs about nine months of age. About a month ago one of them got the piles and got so bad I had to kill it. Now the other one is similarly afflicted, and I am going to lose it. I have been feeding them common swill with some middlings and stock food for about two months; they did not run out all winter. Will somebody tell me what caused the trouble?—P., Castile, N. Y.

Have a mare that is sound and hearty, but her colts all die when about two days of age. They are foaled in good shape, and suck heartily for about ten hours, then take suddenly sick and die. Would be glad if some reader of Farmstead would tell me the cause, and also give a remedy, if there is one.—J., Castlewood, Va.

Milk Fever.

Perhaps the simplest of all remedies for milk fever is the filtered air treatment. This is being successfully used by nearly every veterinarian in the country.

Simply take a common syringe and stuff a little absorbent cotton in the end of the tube through which the air enters the instrument. Then pump out all the air which is contained in the syringe, place the injecting tube in the teat and pump in a reasonable quantity of air. If the air seems to remain in the teat, gently massage the udder till it is distributed evenly over the quarter. Treat each teat in this way and it will not be long till the cow will be able to be on her feet. In case she suffers another attack repeat the treatment.

Previous to making the air injection the operator should see that his hands are perfectly clean and that the instrument and the cow's udder are clean. If a failure is made, it is generally because everything was not clean before the operation was attempted. Statistics show that out of 715 cows treated in this way last year only seven died, and six of the fatalities were due to mistakes made in performing the operation.—Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

Lice and Diseases.

Nine-tenths of the so-called poultry diseases are caused by lice. The birds and chicks become mopy and stand around, with no attempt to eat or hustle for something to eat. If they are small chicks we usually begin to dope them with medicine for cholera or bowel trouble, and if they are hens we conclude that they are croup bound or egg bound. In addition, nine times in ten, will reveal the fact that they are lousy. It is lice and not disease which is eating away their strength and vitality. Of course, if the lice are permitted to infest the chickens, it will not be long till disease has got a foothold, but this is usually caused by the lice so weakening the condition of the birds that it becomes an easy matter for them to fall a victim to the first disease which breaks out in the flock.

In caring for the sick flock, it is a safe rule to first look for lice upon the birds. It is a good idea to treat for lice while you are treating for any other disease. This may sound a little like bordering on quackery, but when the keeper is undecided it is about the best thing to do. Of the well advertised insect powders offered upon the market will usually effect the destruction of the pest. An application of kerosene and lard is another way to destroy the lice upon the birds. Make the mixture about equal parts kerosene and lard and apply to the parts of the birds usually infested with the insects. You need not apply much, as the most minute particle will destroy the pest. After applying the mixture to the feathers go down, rub it in till it reaches the flesh. If the bird has been infested with lice, it will show activity in a very short time.

Working Out Weeds.

Weeds are expensive, because they not only rob the growing crops of plant food, but also deprive them of moisture. The rapid-growing weeds crowd the other plants and deprive them of warmth, light and all other essentials to growth. One advantage in the usurpation of the land by weeds is that they provide excellent green manurial crops, that the farmer can better afford to grow something else as green material than to permit a single weed to go to seed. The vast amount of labor bestowed upon weeds every year may be valued at many millions of dollars, and if much of this labor could be avoided if the weeds were killed when young. It is the postponement of weed killing that allows many of them to produce seeds, as their rapid growth often gives them occupancy of the land before the farmer is aware of the fact, their eradication then requiring days instead of hours. A crop of potatoes, onions, cabbage, beets or any other that requires clean cultivation with the cultivator, harrow and hoe will greatly assist in eradicating weeds, while green manurial crops that are plowed under destroy them. Hungarian grass is a crop that makes vigorous growth, and it may be mowed several times during the year, thus rendering excellent service in destroying weeds, but in the garden the hoe will be found the most efficient implement that can be employed.

Points for Wool Growers.

Buyers, when taking up wool for the mills, invariably reject all fleeces tied with sisal, binder or other injurious twine; these fleeces can be sold only at a discount. Mill men say that it is impossible to turn out perfect cloth from this sisal-tied wool, owing to the fact that the strands from the twine that work into the wool will not take the dye, and otherwise cause defects in the finished product. Growers and those preparing wool for market should keep this important feature in mind, namely, that to realize the highest price and to facilitate the sale of the wool, the fleeces should be tied with regular wool twine. It pays.

Imports of foreign raw wool into the United States during the month of February amounted to 22,393,318 pounds, against 26,096,300 pounds in same month last year and 29,003,210 pounds in 1905; total imports for eight months ended with February were 117,732,873 pounds, against 126,277,096 pounds in 1905-06 and 138,416,117 in 1904-05.

The entries of wool for the third series of 1907 London auction sales were: New South Wales, 50,403 bales; Queensland, 9,476; Victoria, 11,118; South Australia, 7,374; West Australia, 5,650; Tasmania, 16,042; New Zealand, 15,061; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 45,333. Deducting from these totals, 158,500 bales Australasian and 37,500 Cape of Good Hope and Natal, forwarded direct to spinners, leaves the net available for the coming sales, 160,057 bales, including 5,000 carried over from the second series.

Some Curious Things.

Farmers find many curious things happening around them every day which they cannot understand, and nobody, even the scientists, can explain for them. Why, for instance, does a horse strain a drink of water through his lips? Why does a cow poke her entire face into the bran mash, eat all she can, then lick her nostrils with her tongue? Why does the chicken drink exactly opposite to the horse and cow, having to hold its head up when it swallows a drink of water? Then note the pigeon, of the same feathered family, as it keeps its bill immersed while drinking. But a dog laps the water with his mouth. This animal, moreover, never chews its food, while the cat, his companion household pet, always chews thoroughly before swallowing. How is it that failing to masticate does not hurt a dog, while in case of all other animals, including man, unchewed food causes dyspepsia? Why has a cow a cud, and why can a horse shiver its hide to drive away flies? These questions, and many more like them that might be asked, will show us that we are far from knowing it all.—The American Farmer.

Advantages From Green Crops.

Among the advantages gained with green crops are the accumulation of nitrogen in the soil, the rendering soluble of unavailable mineral matter, the protection of the soil with covered crops, the addition of large amounts of humus-forming material to the land, and the mechanical change in the soil. The only disadvantage is the loss of the land, upon which a marketable crop can be grown during the year, its value depending upon the kind of crop and the capacity of the soil. Among the other crops that are often used may be mentioned corn, millett, turnips, rape, sorghum, soy beans, etc., but the crimson clover and cow pea crops are preferred. It is claimed that turnips, by reason of their deep penetrating roots, appropriate a large proportion of the mineral elements of the subsoil, which are brought to the surface when they are plowed under, thus following cow peas as an aid, increasing the amount of available mineral matter, especially phosphates, but the nitrogen which the cow peas add gain is for the farmer, being derived from the atmosphere, while the mineral matter is taken from the lower portions of the lands and brought within his reach. Any method, however, that renders the plant foods in the soil more available should be adopted. Green foods perform valuable service in assisting to increase the supply of humus, which enables the soil to retain moisture.

New Washes.

The department of Agriculture has just issued a bulletin on the lime-sulphur-salt wash and its substitutes for fruit trees.

QUESTION BUREAU ?

RULES—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything —nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions on religious topics — no questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Texas Congressman.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you give the congressmen, and their politics, elected from Texas and Missouri, in November, 1906?—A. L., Zip, W. Va.

What's the matter? We gave you the list of Missouri congressmen elected in November, 1906, in these columns, in The Blade of April 25. All the congressmen of a state are elected at the same time. Following are the members from Texas, elected in November, 1906, in the order of their districts, from the first to the sixteenth: Morris Sheppard, Sam R. Cooper, Gordon Russell, Choice R. Randall, Jack Beall, Rufus Hardy, Alexander W. Gregg, John M. Moore, George F. Burgess, Albert S. Burleson, Robert L. Henry, Oscar W. Gillespie, John H. Stephens, James L. Slayden, John N. Garner, William R. Smith. All are Democrats.

Christopher Columbus.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you kindly give a brief biographical sketch of Christopher Columbus?—L. E. F., Grassy Cove, Tenn.

Columbus was born probably at Genoa, in Italy, about 1436. His early life was passed at sea, interspersed with work as a maker of maps and charts. About 1470 he went to Lisbon, and engaged in voyages to Guinea and probably visited Iceland. He became acquainted with the map of Toscanelli and the results of geographical investigation, and planned the discovery of a short route to China, Japan and the Indies. As his project was rejected by the King of Portugal, he followed the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, setting forth his schemes at Cordova, Salamanca, Malaga and elsewhere, but he failed to enlist support until after the fall of Granada, in 1492. Having obtained authority from the sovereigns, and financial aid, he sailed with his fleet, Santa Maria, Pinta and Nina, from Palos, August 3, 1492. He held a westward course, quelled insubordination, and reached land in the Bahama group, October 12, 1492. He further discovered Cuba and Hayti, and arrived home after severe vicissitudes, in March, 1493. In the following autumn he sailed with a larger expedition, and remained in the West Indies until 1496. On his third voyage, in 1498, he reached the mainland at the mouth of the Orinoco, rightly surmising that he had found a continent, though still fancying himself on the eastern coast of Asia. Proceeding to the West Indies he was imprisoned by enemies and sent in chains to Spain, but was soon released. In his fourth voyage, 1502 to 1504, he explored the coast of Central America. He survived his patron, Isabella, a short time, dying at Valladolid in Spain, May 20, 1506.

Alaska.

Editor Question Bureau: What is the mean temperature of Alaska during the summer season? What are the products, exports and imports? What kind of a habit the territory? What are the educational conditions?—W. Y., South Glen Falls, N. Y.

The climate of the entire coast, mountain and insular districts of Alaska is dominated by the two influences of the mountain barrier and the Japanese "black current" which flows along it to California. The former shields the coast from the Arctic winds; the latter fills the air with warm vapors which the prevailing western winds drive against the icy mountain flank, condensing them into almost perpetual rain or fog. Up to Sitka the temperature of Alaska is about the same as that of British Columbia. It rarely exceeds zero or 80 degrees, and is isothermal at 40 degrees north, mean with the lower St. Lawrence, the Rocky mountains deflecting the line northward. Going north and west there is greater cold, snow and wind. Along the coast of Norton Sound, where the mountainous coast and the warm current flowing into the Bering Sea still exercise a tempering influence, the weather remains milder than in the interior, with winters less long and rigorous. But inside the mountains, where their shelter, the moderating current, and the vapors are all absent, semi-Arctic conditions prevail. In the Kuskowim valley the average temperature from December to March is about zero, and on the Lower Yukon at Nulato it is about 16 degrees. The Yukon freezes from a depth of 6 to 9 feet. There is a short warm summer and a very long intense winter in all this district, the former uncertain, the latter sure; the cold sinks to 50 degrees 1m. Further north the climate is pure arctic. At Point Barrow, where the government keeps a weather observatory, the annual mean is 25 degrees.

The special features of Alaska are its furs, fisheries and gold mines, but the country has other diversified sources of wealth. Wheat has been grown and successfully harvested wherever the experiment has been made; and as far north as Fort Yukon, within the Arctic circle, oats, rye and barley are now grown regularly. Except on the coast of Bering Sea, all the hardy vegetables are grown with marked success throughout Alaska. No finer potatoes, cauliflower, cabbage, kale, peas, lettuce and radishes could be found anywhere in the United States than samples which have been shown at the government experiment stations at Sitka and Kenai. The great river valleys of Alaska embrace cultivable areas large enough to form several good-sized states. Stock-raising is becoming an important Alaskan industry. The extensive areas of natural growths of grass and the absence of storms in the winter make many sections of the country ideal places for ranching.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, Alaska's foreign trade reached a total of more than $22,000,000, of which the exports were about $13,000,000. With the gold and silver added the exports would have exceeded $26,000,000, making the total foreign trade $35,000,000. The importation of iron and steel products into the territory during the year exceeded in value $2,000,000.

In 1900 the United States appropriated $30,000 for public schools in Alaska, and maintained 25. Towns may tax themselves for school purposes. Mission schools are maintained by various Protestant bodies, and the Russian Greek church, which also sustains churches. An industrial training school at Sitka is supported by the Presbyterian church. The majority of the natives are Christianized. The population of the territory in 1900 was as follows: Males, 45,872; females, 17,720; native born, 50,931; foreign born, 12,661; whites, 30,507; negroes, 168; Chinese, 3,116; Japanese, 265; Indians, 29,536.

Oliver Cromwell.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a biographical sketch of Oliver Cromwell.—G. W. C., Crawford, Neb.

Oliver Cromwell was born April 25, 1599. He was the son of a brewer. After being educated at the free school of Huntingdon, where he was born, and at Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, he became a law student at Lincoln's Inn. Here, however, he did not remain long, as, in his first year, he married and settled at Huntingdon, from which place he was elected member of parliament in 1628, and he made his first appearance in that body in February, 1629. In 1640 he represented Cambridge. In his parliamentary career he was remarkable rather for his business-like habits and energy of character than for elegance of language or gracefulness of delivery. His appearance and dress were plain and unprepossessing. Nevertheless, he acquired considerable influence, even in parliament; and in 1642, when it was resolved to levy forces to oppose the king, Cromwell received a commission from the earl of Essex and raised a troop of horse at Cambridge, of which he had the command. He soon distinguished himself by his courage and military skill, especially at the battle of Marston Moor, in 1644. He was excepted from the self-denying ordinance, and soon afterwards won the decisive victory of Naseby. In 1648 he defeated the Scots at Preston, and then invaded Scotland and took Berwick. He was a member of the high court of justice for the trial of Charles I, and signed the warrant for his execution. In August, 1649, he was named lord lieutenant and commander-in-chief in Ireland. The great towns submitted without resistance, and Ireland was subdued.

In consequence of the expected return of Prince Charles to Scotland, Cromwell was recalled. He was appointed lord-general and set out for Scotland. September 3, 1650, the great battle of Dunbar was fought, and the Scots were totally defeated. Edinburgh surrendered and Perth was taken some months later. Charles having marched into England, Cromwell followed him, and on September 3, 1651, won the decisive battle of Worcester. In 1653, while the Dutch war was going on, he dissolved the Long parliament, formed a council of state and had a new parliament called, which soon resigned its power to Cromwell and, by the "instrument of government," he was created lord protector. By a magnanimous foreign policy he made England greater and more honored than ever. He died September 3, 1658, the anniversary of his two victories of Dunbar and Worcester. He was buried in King Henry VII's chapel in Westminster abbey. Most of the European courts went into mourning for him. After the Restoration his body was taken up and hanged at Tyburn, the head being fixed on a pole at Westminster abbey, and the rest of the remains buried under the gallows. Although great as a general, Cromwell is declared to have been still greater as a civil ruler. He was abstemious, indefatigably industrious and exact in his official duties. He possessed extraordinary penetration and knowledge of human nature and knew well the art of winning men and using them for his purposes. He allowed no obstacle to deter him. "He waited for the favorable moment and failed not to make use of it."

Grapefruit.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you give information about grapefruit, its origin, amount grown yearly, etc.?—L. E. W., Blanchester, O.

We are unable to give our inquirer any information as to the amount of grapefruit grown annually, having no statistics of that kind. Grapefruit has many names. They are pomels, pomelos, pumelo, shaddock, forbidden fruit, and fruit of paradise. It is a tree—Citrus decumana—of the natural order rutaceae. It is a native of southeastern Asia, from whence it has been introduced in many warm countries. It is widely cultivated in the West Indies, California, and somewhat in southern Florida. The fruit is lemon-colored, and is as large as a large orange, and is highly prized for its lemon-like pulp. Propagation and cultivation are practically the same as for the lemon and orange.

Knights of Honor.

Editor Question Bureau: What was the origin of the fraternal organization known as the Knights and Ladies of Honor? Does it differ from the Knights of Honor? By whom and when was the latter order founded? Give statistics of grand, also of subordinate lodges, and the membership.—K. W. W., Farmington, Ark.

We cannot tell you who founded either of the above. However, they are separate organizations. The Knights of Honor was founded in 1873. It has 36 grand lodges and 1,672 subordinate lodges, with a membership of 40,126. The Knights and Ladies of Honor was founded in 1877. It has 15 grand lodges and 1,000 subordinate lodges, with a membership of 92,000.

The Mouse Tower on the Rhine.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you kindly explain Longfellow's mention of the "Bishop of Bingen in his mouse tower on the Rhine," in the poem, "The Children's Hour?" My little girl has asked her teacher several times, but has never been told the story.—W. M., Evansville, Ind.

The mouse tower is a medieval watch-tower on a rock in the middle of the Rhine, near Bingen. It has been made notable from its legendary connection with Archbishop Hatto's fate. Hatto II lived before 970. He became abbot of Fulda in 942, and in 968 was appointed by the Emperor Otho I to the archiebishopric of Mainz. According to the legend he was eaten alive by mice as a punishment for having burned to the ground a barn full of people caught stealing grain during a famine, whose dying shrieks he likened to the piping of mice. He is further represented as having built the mouse tower in the Rhine in a vain endeavor to escape from his assailants. Southey, in a ballad, has perpetuated the legend of the bishop's having been devoured by rats. It is said to be possible, however, that the real origin of the legend is to be traced to the equivocal designation of the tower on the Rhine, Mausethurm, near Bingen, which has been selected as the scene of the occurrence. Mousthurm, 'mouse-tower,' is possibly only a corrupted form of Mousethurm, 'toll-tower,' a sufficiently descriptive name; but the modified form of the word might readily suggest a legend of mice or rats." The date at which the Mousethurm was built is unknown, and it is far from certain that it is not much later than the time of Hatto. Whatever the facts, the history of the legend will explain Longfellow's reference to "The Bishop of Bingen in his mouse tower on the Rhine."

Francis Marion.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please state in your next issue the nationality of Francis Marion? What was his father's name, and also his mother's maiden name? Give a short sketch of Marion.—S. A. M., Elizabeth, W. Va.

Francis Marion was born at Wingah, near Galveston, S. C., in 1732. His Huguenot grandfather, Benjamin Marion, left France in 1690, and his was one of the seventy or eighty exiled families which settled on the banks of the Santee river in South Carolina. Benjamin's son, Gabriel, married Esther Cardes, and they had six children, of whom one was a daughter. Francis Marion was the last-born child. Physically, he was a puny child. At twelve, however, his constitution had undergone a change, and his health had become good. Tiring of rural life, he longed for the ocean, and when sixteen years of age he embarked in a small vessel for the West Indies. The ship foundered at sea, sinking so suddenly that her crew of six had barely time to escape, without food or water. Two of their number perished by starvation. On the seventh day after the foundering, the survivors were picked up by a passing vessel and were finally restored to their homes. When Marion reached home he renewed work of tilling the soil. Before he was 25 years of age his father died, and in 1758 he was planting with his mother and his brother Gabriel. In 1759 they separated, Gabriel removing to Belle Island, S. C., and Francis settling at Pond Bluff, in the parish of St. John. This was thereafter his residence, and is still pointed out as Marion's plantation. Up to this time, says one of his biographers, it does not appear that his educational acquisitions, from a literary point of view, were any more valuable than could be afforded at the present day by the simplest grammar schools of the country. In 1760-1 he served in campaigns against the Cherokees. Thenceforth until 1775 he lived on his plantation and followed the pursuit of farming.

In 1775 Marion was elected member from St. John in the South Carolina provincial congress, which adopted the bill of rights and voted money for raising troops. He was chosen captain and took the field against the British and the Tories. He took part in the capture of Fort Johnson, and because of his ability in organizing and discipline, was promoted to major. He participated in the patriot victory at Charleston, June 28, 1776, which gave the southern state respite from actual fighting for nearly three years. Appointed lieutenant colonel, he led his regiment in the unsuccessful attack on Savannah. In 1780, Marion, now a brigadier general, was obliged to take refuge in forest and swamp. Beginning with a handful of men, less than 20, he gathered recruits, fearless riders and good marksmen, who formed the famous "Marion's Brigade." At times they numbered several hundred. They came and went at their leader's bidding, providing their own equipment and rations. Part of the time they were at work on their farms. There rough and ready troopers became the terror of the British regulars and the Tories, although they committed no acts of wanton cruelty, and harmed no Tory homesteads. Marion's scouts kept close watch of the enemy's movements, and detachments of the brigade struck by surprise and capturing small parties of soldiers. At times they united with larger bodies of troops for important engagements. It was this sort of soldiering that won for Marion the title of "Swamp Fox." The title was given him by Tarleton, who made many vain attempts to capture him. Failing in his attempt against Georgetown, Marion retired to Swan Island and prepared for a second attack, which was also unsuccessful. Then he joined with Colonel Henry Lee in reducing Fort Watson. After raiding 200 miles of country he commanded the first line in the battle of Eutaw Springs and took many prisoners. For his gallantry in this engagement he received the thanks of Congress.

From 1782 Marion served in the state senate, and was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1790. In 1794 he married a wealthy lady, Mary Videau, who survived him with no children.

"Hennepin Canal."

B. M., Panther, W. Va.: Through the kindness of a friend of The Blade we are enabled to briefly answer your question about the Hennepin canal. It is the Chicago drainage canal, from Chicago to Hennepin, Ill., on the Illinois river. The work of building was begun September 3, 1892, and the water of Lake Michigan was turned into the canal January 2, 1900. Since that date the waters of the Chicago river no longer flow into Lake Michigan, they reach the Mississippi. The total cost of the canal has been nearly $40,000,000. The main channel of the canal, from river to river, is 28.5 miles long. The width of the bottom varies from 110 to 202 feet, and on the top from 198 to 290 feet. The minimum depth of water is 22 feet. It is believed that this drainage canal is the beginning of a navigable waterway from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river.

Virginia.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell me all you can in your next issue about Virginia, its climate and products. Is the state adapted to the cultivation of wheat, corn, and other products?—W. R. P., Forest Lake, Minn.

The surface of Virginia is varied, including parallel ranges of mountains in the west, an undulating plateau in the center, and a low-lying nearly level plain along the coast. These differences in surface affect the resources and in some degree control the industrial conditions of the three principal parts of the state. The climate of the state is peculiarly healthful, and not subject to extremes of either heat or cold. The mountain ranges on the west protect the Great Valley from the cold northwestern winds of winter, while its elevation above the sea level protects it from the extremes of heat during the summer, and makes it equally desirable as a place of residence at all times. In the eastern part the heat of summer is tempered by sea breezes and the atmosphere is dry.

Of the numerous agricultural products of Virginia, tobacco is most characteristic, although in value it ranks third. Corn grows in all sections of the state, and is worth more than any other two crops combined. Its value is more than double that of tobacco. The value of the crop of hay and forage also exceeds that of tobacco. Wheat is a staple crop and is the fourth in value. Oats, buckwheat, rye, and barley also grow in large quantities. The cultivation of small fruits and early vegetables is an important interest. Norfolk is the great peanut market of the country. Only a small part of the state is devoted to cotton.

Tecumseh, Big Indian.

Editor Question Bureau: A local paper recently said that the Indian Chief Tecumseh was born in this (Lewis) county, at a point on Hacker's creek, a mile or two above the own of Jane Lew. Will you kindly inform me if this is true? Also be kind enough to give me a brief history of Tecumseh.—J. P. Duffy, W. Va.

All accounts agree that Tecumseh was born in Ohio. Drake, in his memoirs of the great chief, says he was born near Piqua, about the year 1768. Puckeshinwa, the father of Tecumseh, was a member of the Kiscopoke, and Methoataske, the mother, of the Turtle tribe of the Shawanoe nation. They removed from Florida to Ohio. The father rose to the rank of a chief, and fell at the battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774. After his death, his wife returned to the south, where she died at an advanced age. When a boy, Tecumseh was acknowledged leader among his companions, by whom he was loved and respected, and over whom he exercised an unbounded influence. It is stated that the first battle in which he fought occurred on the site of Dayton, O., between a party of Kentuckians under Colonel Benjamin Logan, and some Shawanoes. When about seventeen years of age he manifested signal prowess in an attack on some boats on the Ohio river. The boats were all captured, and all in them killed, except one person, who was burnt alive. Tecumseh was a silent spectator, never having before witnessed the burning of a prisoner. After it was over he expressed his strong abhorrence of the act, and by his eloquence persuaded his party never to burn any more prisoners. From this time his reputation as a brave, and his influence over other minds increased, and he rose rapidly in popularity among his tribe.

Tecumseh bore a part in the warfare which preceded Wayne's treaty, made at Greenville, in August, 1795, ceding the land thereabouts to the United States. Ten years later he elaborated his vast plan for the union of all the Indians to resist American aggression. With his brother, Elskwatawa, "the prophet," he visited the tribes from the Lakes to the Gulf, and by May, 1807, gathered 700 braves in a camp near Greenville. In August, 1810, in a conference with William H. Harrison, then governor of the Northwest Territory, he avowed his plan, denied the equity or binding force of the treaties, and demanded the restitution of the ceded lands. After another council, in July, 1811, Harison wrote to Washington that if he were further from the whites, Tecumseh might "be the founder of an empire that would rival in glory Mexico or Peru." The scheme was brought to naught by Harrison's victory at Tippecanoe, won October 29, 1811, while the chief was carrying on his propaganda in the south. In June, 1812, he joined the British in Canada, took part in the fight of the Raisin river, was present at Hull's surrender, and was commisioned brigadier. At the siege of Fort Meigs, in May, 1813, he led 2,000 warriors, stopped the massacre of prisoners, and showed a nobler mind than General Proctor, whom he told to "go and put on petticoats." He lost faith in the British before Perry's victory, and was prevented from leaving them only by his fidelity to the allies whom he had enlisted. Before the battle of Thames he laid aside his uniform, put on his Indian costume, and foretold his death. This battle was won for the Americans, October 5, 1813, by Colonel Richard M. Johnson, who may have killed Tecumseh, but this is uncertain.

Miscellaneous.

E. B. M., Hornell, N. Y.—The population of the ten largest cities in the United States, acording to the census of 1900, is as follows: New York, 3,437,202; Chicago, 1,698,575; Philadelphia, 1,293,697; St. Louis, 575,238; Boston, 560,892; Baltimore, 508,957; Cleveland, 381,768; Buffalo, 352,387; San Francisco, 342,782; Cincinnati, 325,902. The population of London in 1901 was 6,580,615. Inquirers are not permitted to ask more than one question.

B. K., Oakdale, Pa.: The White House is so called because it is constructed of freestone and painted white.

J. F. D., Flora, Ill.: Descriptions of the battle of Waterloo have been given in these columns, and it is not for us to say what would have happened had circumstances been different from what they really were. One of the Bureau editor's duties is to keep his own opinions out of these columns.

E. W. P., Wilsonville, Neb.: Jersey City is not included in the city of New York. It is in New Jersey and under New Jersey laws.

F. B., Marion, Mich.: There is no sixteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States.

J. H. A., Eldorado Springs, Mo.: Robert B. Glenn is the present governor of North Carolina. The state was restored to her place in the Union, July 11, 1868.

E. A. B., Shelby, O.: So far as we know a soldier is not pensionable under the circumstances you relate.

G. J. S., Weston, W. Va.: Explanations of the initiative and referendum have been made in these columns. The Bureau is not for the expression of opinions.

The Master Riverman.

First and foremost your true riverman can ride a log. This does not mean that he is able to stand upright or to jump from one to another without splashing in—though even that is no mean feat, as a trial will convince you. That is the kindergarten of it. The saw log in the water is not only his object of labor but his means of transportation. Your true riverman on drive almost never steps on land except to eat and sleep.

A journey down stream is to him an affair of great simplicity. He pushes into the current a stick of timber, jumps lightly atop it, leans against his peavy, and floats away as graceful and motionless as a Grecian statute. When his unstable craft overtakes other logs, he deserts it, runs forward as far as he can—the logs bobbing and awash beneath his spring—and so continues on another timber. Jack Boyd once, for a bet, rode for twelve miles down Grand river on a log he could carry to the stream's bank across his shoulders. Fully half the time his feet were submerged to the ankles.

Nor does quick water always cause your expert riverman to disembark. Using his peavy as a balancing pole and treading with squirrel-like quickness as his footing rolls, he will run rapids of considerable force and volume. When the tail of a drive passes through the chute of a dam, there are always half a dozen or so of the "rear" men, who, out of sheer bravado, will run through standing upright like circus riders and yelling like fiends.—Stewart Edward White, in Outing Magazine.

ART OF PIPE SMOKING.

How to Fill a Pipe and to Take Care of It—Tobacco Mixtures.

As important as the condition of the tobacco smoked is the state of the pipe itself. A straight pipe, with a wide bore to the stem, is the best, says the London Globe, because it is easy to clean with a few twists of a feather. No doubt feathers are the finest pipe cleaners.

Next, no doubt, to a good, seasoned tobacco the great secret of enjoyable pipe smoking is to have a battery of pipes, so that a frequent change is possible. The ideal plan is never to smoke a particular pipe more than once in a day. When done with it should be cleaned and stood in the rack, bowl downward; and all pipes should be used in rotation.

There is a great art, too, in filling a pipe. If the tobacco is crammed in haphazard it will not burn evenly, and a tightly packed pipe is the cause of more tongue blisters than even an ill conditioned, half drowned tobacco. Pipe filling is perhaps the most difficult thing a smoker has to deal with. Old hands cannot be sure of always exactly hitting the right degree of even density throughout the bowl, and beginners invariably make a botch of it.

Some people will never master the thing in a lifetime, try as they may, and they are perforce limited to the minor delights of cigar and cigarette smoking, or at least have to put up with mixtures which, by reason of their short, choppy nature, are fairly foolproof from this point of view.

A perfectly filled pipe should light at once in an evenly glowing disc and should burn through almost to the bottom uninterruptedly, preserving a slightly coned shape the whole time. A curious, not to say unaccountable, thing about pipe smoking is the way in which the formation of the "cake"—the hard black substance which collects on the inside of the bowl—varies with different smokers.

It does not appear to depend on the nature of the tobacco used, but almost entirely on some mysterious attribute of the user. With some smokers this cake grows rapidly, and must be constantly pared away; while with others its collection is just as slow. In either case the interior of the bowl must be kept as smooth as possible by frequent scrapings. This insures the "rim fire" necessary for the cone shaped burning; a rough bowl means "center fire" and waste of tobacco.

To many people the first smoke from a new pipe is always a terror; but the breaking in of a new briar should never be attempted by smoking in the ordinary way. It must be done by some sort of bellows arrangement. A bicycle pump is not a bad thing. The pipe should first be packed hard with the strongest and juiciest tobacco obtainable. It is then lighted and drawn up to a glow with the mouth. A few puffs will suffice for this, when it is laid on the table and blown at steadily until the charge is all consumed. A pipe treated in this way is ready at once to go in the rack and take its turn with the rest.

A word of counsel might here be given to beginners in the fine art of pipe smoking. It is just this: Have nothing to do with mixtures containing half a dozen different sorts of tobacco. No wine drinker would think of combining port and sherry, champagne and claret, in the same draught. And just as every kind of wine has its own distinctive flavor and properties, so has tobacco. Honey dew, Cavendish, Turkish, Latakia, each has its peculiar and undeniable merits, each its own fragrance different from all the rest. Yet there are thousands today who cram them all together into the one pipe bowl, and that with no more reason than the man who should mix his wines.

Could Not Stop His Speech.

One of the justices of the supreme court tells of a young lawyer in the west who was trying his first case before Justice Harlan.

The youthful attorney had evidently conned his argument till he knew it by heart. Before he had proceeded ten minutes with his oratorical effort the justice had decided the case in his favor and had told him so. Despite this, the young lawyer would not cease. It seemed that he had attained such a momentum that he could not stop.

Finally Justice Harlan leaned forward and, in the politest of tones, said: "Mr. Blank, notwithstanding your arguments, the court has concluded to decide this case in your favor."

TELEPHONE CLOCKS.

Put in Like Telephones and Run Entirely From Central Office.

Telephone companies are now furnishing their subscribers at a small annual rental self winding electric clocks that give absolutely accurate time.

The clocks can be placed anywhere and are connected to the telephone wires by means of concealed wires.

The telephone clock never stops, for it never runs down, and should it vary a second or two in the course of the twenty-four hours it will be correct again within a few hours, for each day all the telephone clocks in the city are synchronized or set.

This setting is done from the central office at some hour when the telephone is least likely to be in use, say 3 o'clock a. m. The setting requires only a moment and is accomplished by a separate current from the master clock.

The operation of the telephone clock is simple. The winding is done by means of dry batteries, which energize the magnet and cause it to lift alternately two small round weights, each one of which in falling once will operate the clock seven and one-half minutes.

The system is said to be absolutely safe. The rental of a clock is about the same price as people pay for having clocks cleaned each year.

FLOWERS USED ON STAMPS

Chrysanthemums for Japan, Thistle Blossoms for Newfoundland.

Japan and Newfoundland are the only countries which have given recognition to the floral kingdom in the issues of their stamps. Trees have been portrayed upon stamps by many countries, especially those situated in the tropics, but it is only on the stamps of Newfoundland and Japan that a flower appears. The chrysanthemum, the national flower of Japan, is given a conspicuous place upon all the postage stamps issued by the government, and upon many of the denominations it occupies the central portion of the stamp. For nearly ten years, from 1857 to 1866, a conspicuous feature of all the stamps of Newfoundland was a bouquet of thistle blossoms within the center of a delicately engraved background. This issue of stamps is exceedingly popular with collectors and is known as "the thistle issue."

Japan is the only country which has ever issued a wedding postage stamp. Seven years ago, when the heir apparent was married, a special stamp in honor of the event was issued by order of the emperor. This stamp is nearly twice as large as our own and red in color. With a large oval is shown a table, around which sit the bride and bridegroom, with cups of saki. On each corner of the table are branches of pine, the evergreen signifying unchangeableness. It is supposed to insure long life to the young couple. Upon the table cover are depicted several cranes, which are said to be typical of a thousand years of existence. This is the only stamp issued by the Japanese government which does not have the denomination in both Japanese and English.

Belgium lays claim to an odd type of postage stamp. Many people in Belgium are opposed to sending or receiving letters on Sunday. In recognition of this sentiment the Belgian government ordered that a new issue of stamps be made. This "Sunday" stamp is no longer than the regular issues and the bottom portion is perforated, forming a sort of a coupon a third of an inch deep. On this coupon is an inscription to the effect that the letter to which it is attached shall not be delivered on Sunday. In affixing a stamp to a letter, if the writer desires that the communication shall be delivered immediately, even though it shall arrive on Sunday, he tears off the coupon and affixes the main part of the stamp.—Boston Transcript.

Many Uses for the Bison.

Preserving the bison on sentimental grounds is sufficient reason for the more intelligent of our people, but sentimental ground is not at all sufficient to the average American mind. And it is, therefore, with wisdom that Mr. Baynes has sought to extend the appeal which the bison has for many different kinds of people. For example, last summer he took up the question of buffalo wool. A small quantity was obtained just as it was shed by the animals, was carded at a factory and later spun and knitted into gloves, which proved very warm, and, so far as could be judged from a few months' wear, durable as well. Samples of this wool and yarn have been submitted to manufacturers, who all agree that the wool is of a very good quality, that for a while it would demand a high price as a novelty and later a very good price for general utility purposes, where light colors are not required. Other men Mr. Baynes has found who are interested in the bison as a beef animal, and still others who are inclined to give ear to the voice of the society because they believe that by crossing the bison with certain breeds of domestic cattle a valuable new breed may in time be evolved. Indeed some rather conservative scientific men have expressed the opinion that bison farms would prove profitable in any of the states included in the animal's former range.—Casper Whitney, in Outing Magazine.

TOYS FROM ANCIENT DAYS

British Museum Has a Collection Going Back 1,000 Years.

A new departure has just been achieved in the Greco-Roman department at the British museum by the installation of a collection of objects illustrating the home life and training of children in Greece and the Roman empire, as also of their colonies. By its means one may range over 1,000 years of work and play in half an hour, from early Hellas to the decline of Rome.

The earliest Greek specimens comprise archaic dolls and toys, the latter including an earthenware rattle roughly oval. The skilled workers of Ephesus in a later age contribute dolls in alabaster and plaster with beautifully chased features. The dolls' house was evidently as popular in classic days as in the present, for there are a number of models for its furnishing in bronze or glazed earthenware, chairs, stands and kitchens. The circular disks or tokens, engraved with rams' heads, fowls, rats or flies, and formerly supposed to have been vouchers for seats at theatre or amphitheatre, are here in abundance. These are now classed as counters for games and there are others in bone and crystal inscribed with Greek or Latin legends. Knucklebones go back likewise to remote antiquity; they are made of bronze or chalcedony, and clever artificers with a comic vein shaped them in such forms as that of a satyr or a dwarf, still preserving the old shape as far as practicable.

The pastimes of "children of a larger growth" are suggested by those inventions of Palamedes—dice. These, made of ivory, bone or close-grained wood, show the same disposition of numbers as our own, the points on opposite sides summing 7. Adjacent to these is a nondescript article in the form of a twenty-sided model some three inches in length and evidently used in some games. From Cologne come painters' palettes, with a large cake of ultramarine pigment; from Fay-yum, a large portrait akin to those painted on mummy cases of the later period and two beautiful panels about 3x4 inches in dimension; also six saucers containing various pigments.

Literature and pedagogics are represented by various specimens of the ancient stylus and of wooden tablets prepared with wax for their employment, pens all in one piece, ink stands in earthenware and metal and alphabetical exercises on earthenware, in one of which each consonant is followed in rotation by the vowels. There is also an iron-handled writing board inscribed with six lines from Homer; also a papyrus written in Greek with a pen.—London Standard.

QUEER ACTIONS OF WATCH

In Some Unaccountable Way Timepieces Are Influenced by Wearers.

"It does not look reasonable to believe that the personality of the wearer would have anything to do with the running of a watch," said a Fourth street watchmaker, "but I recently had an experience which satisfied me that in some mysterious way the watch and its owner become in part at least identified.

"An engineer employed in a large manufacturing establishment bought a watch from me about three years ago. It was a good watch, too, and he paid a high price; more, indeed, than a man in his line could have been expected to pay. Three months later he brought back the watch, saying that it would not keep time. I gave him another, put the watch in my drawer and regulated and set it, after I had looked it over, and for three weeks that watch didn't vary ten seconds a day. I returned it when the engineer called and in less than a month he came back again with the same complaint. I examined most carefully every part of the mechanism. Everything was right and the watch kept excellent time, and yet a few weeks later here it was again, the engineer as mad as a wet hen and intimating that I had sold him a bad watch.

"I was completely puzzled by the antics of the watch, for I knew the man well enough to be convinced that he would not complain without cause, so I suspected that there must be something in the way he handled or wore the watch that made the trouble. He told me that brother was night engineer in the establishment where he worked by day, they lived in the same room, each had paid half the price of the watch, and each carried it, one by day and the other by night. I didn't see that that would make any difference in the running of the watch, but as I couldn't find anything the matter with it, I gave him a cheap watch and told him to wear the good watch himself, or let his brother wear it, no matter which.

"Six months after I met the engineer and asked him about the watch. It ran all right, he said, ever since his brother quit wearing it. I then asked him to let his brother wear it for a few months and after a little irregularity at first the watch still kept good time. Of course, one case like that doesn't prove anything, but I have heard of others, so am more than half convinced that in some queer way a watch is influenced by the wearer."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SOME WAYS WITH COFFEE

Methods of Various Nationalities in Making the Beverage.

A social worker who has mingled with people of many nationalities while pursuing her profession in New York has gathered a collection of different methods of making coffee, says the New York Sun. "The oddest of all these recipes was given me by an old Irish woman whom I found at breakfast during an early morning visit," she says. "Have a cup of coffee, at least, miss,' she begged when I refused to partake of the entire meal. 'I get a most elegant flavor to all my coffee, and I'll tell you how it's done. Just after it comes to the boil I drop in a piece of salt codfish, and let it stand for two or three minutes. Sure it changes the flavor entirely. Did you ever taste any like it, now, miss?' I never had any I hope I never shall again.

"Notwithstanding the American idea that to preserve the aroma coffee should be made in a tightly covered pot, almost all foreigners make it in an open saucepan. Curiously enough, the best American cup of coffee I have tasted was also made in that way.

"I enjoyed it at breakfast in the suburban home of a New York judge. The making of the coffee in this household almost amounted in solemnity to the dignity of a religious ceremony. The mistress of the establishment herself attended to it. One-quarter of a pound of coffee, freshly ground, was delivered by the grocer every morning. This was placed in a three-quart saucepan, which was then filled with cold water and placed on the fire. As the water heated the lady stood before it with a long spoon and gently touched the grounds on the surface, pressing them slowly under, little by little. By the time the water had reached boiling point all the grounds had disappeared, and upon its bubbling up once it was removed and allowed to settle for five full minutes. It took a whole half-hour in the making, but when it was served the trouble was found well worth while.

"An Austrian family served me coffee equally good in its way, though different in flavor, and told me that their method of making it was the one prevalent in Vienna for the famous 4 o'clock coffee. They brought a saucepan of water to the boiling point, and when it was bubbling smartly stirred the coffee into it, one large tablespoonful to a cup being allowed. After stirring in they set the saucepan aside until it had settled well. After this they added to it what they called Vienna coffee—a kind of burnt molasses, which can be bought in German quarters of the city, allowing a half teaspoonful of it to every cup, and again brought the coffee to a boil. When this in turn had settled it was ready to serve. A peculiar part of their coffee making to me was that they made it all in the morning, using what they needed for breakfast, and then draining the rest off the grounds and keeping it in a pitcher to be heated up again at 4 o'clock. Certainly this was a piece of wise economy, both in fire and labor.

"A Syrian made me a cup of coffee in a way entirely different from either of these. His coffee grain was pulverized so fine that it resembled powder. He prepared it in a little brass pot capable of holding only two cupfuls of water.

"First he poured a teacupful of coffee into the pot, and over it a single cup of boiling water and allowed it to settle, after adding a small portion of rose water. He served it black, in cups about twice the size of a thimble. It was very strong and very delicious, and delicately aromatic of the rose water. There was a thick settlement of grounds in the bottom of the tiny cups after one had sipped the beverage from on top. To have equal parts of grain and water was the Syrian's chief care, he told me, in producing perfection in a cup of coffee."

Wanted to Be a Nun.

My one great ambition in early life was to be a nun. The life of the sisters in the convent at Blackpool, England, where I was, seemed to be so peaceful, free of care and worries, that I determined to take the vows as soon as my age would permit. In this determination I was influenced by the almost insane adoration that I had for my music teacher, a nun with a classic profile and of such kindly manners that she became to me an object of positive adoration. One day I was practicing the scales under her tuition. My mind was not on the piano nor on the music lesson, but upon the gentle sister who was instructing me. From out of the corner of my eye I watched her every expression and became so absorbed in my almost fanatical adoration of her that I forgot I was taking a music lesson and stumbled badly in my notes. The sister—my sister—tapped my fingers gently with a pencil: "You made several mistakes," she said. "Play that scale over again."

To save my life I could not remember what key it was in, but I plunged blindly at the piano.

"That is not the key," said the sister reprovingly. "Play the same one you started with."

Again I made a furtive dab at the notes. It was the wrong key again. The sister lost patience and began to scold me. "You are a naughty, disobedient child," she said. "It is all stubbornness on your part that you will not do as I say. I shall give you no more lessons. You are not worthy of time and attention."

This treatment finally resulted in killing my ambition to be a nun and in turning my eyes to the stage.—From "My Yesterdays," by Cecilia Loftus in The Bohemian.

Consumption

Free Treatment

To every reader of this paper who has Weak Lungs, Catarrh of the Bronchial Tubes or Catarrh in Any Form, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, Chronic Hacking Cough, Loss of Flesh, Night Sweats, Hemorrhages, Soreness or Pain in the Chest or Under the Shoulder Blades, or any other Deadly Symptom of Consumption—I want to send you my Free Treatment.

I CURED MYSELF.

I want you to know my OZONOL LUNG DEVELOPER together with my RATIONAL SYSTEM OF TREATMENT heals diseased lungs. Instantly checks the breaking-down process and develops the cell tissues just as you develop muscles. Creates resisting power, appetite, flesh, health. I will send you a Free Treatment with my book in colors on Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Lungs, and tell you how I cured myself. Write me today and I

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1907.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.
Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.
SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week 175,000

APRIL PREMIUM WATCH AWARD.

We have awarded the premium watch offered for April to A. M. Hall, of Towanda, Pa., who sent us a club of 120 names.

A Montana woman has just married the same man for the third time. She seems determined to get acquainted with him.

Professor Zueblin says Americans are becoming bloodthirsty. That may come from eating too much breakfast food.

It is not believed that Secretary Taft will need a brass band to draw a crowd for him when he does decide to talk politics.

So far no trust has had the nerve to plead guilty and urge "the increased cost of living" as an extenuating circumstance.

Says an exchange: "A man who will kiss a woman after she has kissed her dog has mighty poor taste." How about the woman's taste?

How many men do you imagine there are in the country who blush when the question of who is the greatest American is asked?

By advising the railroads to obey the law Mr. M. E. Ingalls has proven that a man doesn't have to say something foolish to attract attention.

The report is current that a requisition has been sent in from the Panama canal for 1,000 Morris chairs. What's the matter with the hammocks?

The way some of the doctors of the country are talking about the incompetency of other doctors is enough to discourage one from getting sick.

If the Standard Oil company does have to pay the fines assessed against it, there is but little doubt that it knows where it can get the money.

A London man declares that digestion is retarded by Sousa's music. That agrees with our idea that the song of the graphophone isn't a spring tonic.

An Omaha man says he has never been sick since he let his whiskers grow, thirty-five years ago. Can this be another blow aimed at the germ theory?

Dr. Bell predicts that, by use of the airship, we shall be able to take dinner in America and breakfast in Europe. Seems like a long way to go for breakfast.

"Oh, the Carolina moonlight softly lights the starry sky," sings a poet. We are pleased to note that a late spring has had no effect on the moonlight.

Rev. Anna Shaw believes that if women could vote universal peace would be hastened. Probably she thinks the women would vote for a change of human nature.

Walter Wellman is going to take twenty-nine Siberian sledge dogs with him on his trip to the north pole. As for us, we would prefer a nice porterhouse, medium.

Mr. Corey's uncle shed tears of sorrow when he learned that his nephew was going to marry Maybelle Gilman. Not being a rich uncle, his tears didn't carry any influence.

Mr. Taft believes the Panama canal will be finished within eight years. It would be really nice to have the last shovelful of dirt thrown out before the end of his second term.

With apologies to the Atchison Globe man, we would like to ask what has become of the old-fashioned girl who used to wash her face in the May morning dew for the removal of freckles?

If the duma will only acquire the habit of thinking that its chief duty is to live quietly and draw its salary, the czar may feel like slapping it on the shoulder and calling it a good fellow.

At a Bluffton, Ind., church election seventeen ballots were found in the box after eleven members had voted. Some absent-minded brethren must have imagined that they were voting at a ward caucus.

A Vienna professor has made the discovery that a cold is caused by a bacillus. Still, you may have felt, when you were suffering from cold, that the question of how you got it was the least of your worries.

A professor of something or other declares that "we shall know something about the spirit world in 200 years." It may be true, and then, again, the professor may simply have wanted to say something cheerful.

Tradition received a hard jolt at the Jamestown exposition opening, when Governor Heyward, of South Carolina, was introduced to Governor Glenn, of North Carolina. Both declared that they never drank.

"A moment, hour, day, week, month and year lost and raveled off the reel of centuries can never be regained," solemnly declares the Baltimore American. If all things were as true as that the world would have no use for debating societies.

Senator La Follette predicts that President Roosevelt will be renominated by acclamation by the next Republican convention. But come to think of it, did you ever know a man who wore a pompadour who was much of a prophet?

THE LESSON OF A SUICIDE.

The suicide of Ernest W. Huffcutt, former dean of the Cornell university law school and personal counsel of Governor Hughes, is a shocking tragedy. There seems to be but one explanation for it, and that is overwork. When Huffcutt was a student at Cornell he kept close to his books, even at the risk of impairing his health, and this appears to have been his rule in after life. Although out of college only twenty-three years, he had attained great honor at his alma mater and won a reputation as a constitutional lawyer excelled by but few men. A brilliant future apparently lay before him, and yet in a moment the light that flashed so brightly is suddenly extinguished.

Every tragedy has its lesson, and that in the self-murder of Huffcutt is not difficult to learn, although hard to practice. The laws of nature require that man, in order to develop the best there is in him, must be temperate, not in eating and drinking alone, but in all things. Overtaxing the mind is intemperance just as much as overfeeding the body or over-indulging the appetite for drink. The brain may perform tasks beyond its strength for a time, but it must sooner or later pay the toll that nature exacts. That man lives best for himself and for others who appreciates the true value of proportion in the matter of his daily living—a proportion which takes into account the body as well as the mind. Fate decreed the passing of Ernest Huffcutt as the price of his failure to observe this proportion, but his experience should not be without value to the world.

LABOR IS ASSURED.

President Roosevelt's letter to the New York labor unions, following a conference at the White House with the union committee, should still the voices of the critics who have attacked him for his attitude in the Moyer-Haywood case. The President enters a disclaimer to the charge that he has sought in any way to influence the verdict, or that he has any interest to serve other than that these men may have exact justice meted out to them. And he says that if they or their friends can furnish information of a conspiracy to deprive them of their legal rights, and if, on such showing, the federal government has any jurisdiction in the case, every effort will be put forth to punish the conspirators.

It is to the credit of the labor leaders in New York City that they have accepted the President's frank statement in the spirit it was made, and have forwarded a copy of it to counsel for the defense in Boise, thereby placing on the latter the responsibility for supplying any information at hand. There is every indication that the scheme of the radicals to imply bad faith on the part of the President will not succeed, and that the conservative labor leaders will not permit their organizations to be dragged into a game of bluff and intimidation. If Moyer and Haywood are innocent, every good citizen will pray for their acquittal and vindication, and we have no fear that the jury will be blind to the facts as presented. On the other hand, if these men can be proved guilty, it is to the interest of society, of the laboring man as well as the capitalist, that they be punished. And union labor will find the President, as he always has been, on the side of truth and justice.

ON THE MOURNERS' BENCH.

President Roosevelt is making progress in his campaign for railroad reform. Up to the time of the passing of the rate bill railroad managers, with scarcely an exception, asserted that government regulation was unnecessary and revolutionary, and that the President's policy would work disaster in the transportation world. After congress passed the Hepburn bill, there was only a slight change of sentiment while the more radical were unsparing in their criticism of the entire Roosevelt an program.

But conditions have altered mightily since then. The government has brought to light so many cases of rebating and discrimination that further denial of wrongdoing is the sheerest folly. The President's enemies then fell back to the defense that even if the railroads were guilty, the Elkins law was ample to correct the evils, and they advanced as proof of this that all prosecutions had been under the Elkins law and not one under the Hepburn bill. But it should be remembered that the Elkins law was in operation for years and it was not until the Hepburn law was enacted that the railroad officials began to see the light. The penalty imposed by the Hepburn bill was of the kind to discourage the prevailing practices and without question exerted an influence in the work of reform, because it was a menace that hung over the managers.

It must be gratifying to the President to observe the change in the demeanor of the railroad officials. Rebellious at first, then pleading, they are now actually advocating reasonable government supervision. They see in the activities of state legislatures a real menace to the prosperity of the railroads. The demand for two cent fare is met perhaps without due regard to the welfare of the men who have invested their money in railroad properties. Hence we find many western states passing two cent fare laws, although in some instances at least such action is unwise and unjust, owing to the sparsity of population. Railroads in Ohio and New York find the law beneficial, for they have been more than compensated for the decrease in rates by the elimination of privileges and the increased travel. The Lake Shore railroad has prospered under the two cent rate as it never prospered before. But on the other hand stockholders of the Northern Pacific purpose testing the Minnesota law, on the ground that it is confiscatory in character. They maintain that passengers cannot be carried over that line for two cents a mile, except at a loss, and they will invoke the aid of the courts to protect them.

And there is the danger that in the zeal of the state to regulate, in imitation of the nation, there will be a conflict of laws, and excessive burdens laid on the railroads. This tendency of the state to take a hand in the game has driven the railroad men to seek the protection of the government, and one by one they are discovering that federal supervision is after all necessary and need not be unjust. Most significant was the statement made recently by Melville E. Ingalls before a large number of railroad men who were guests of the Traffic club of Pittsburg. Mr. Ingalls is practical, positive, progressive and patriotic and wields great influence in railroad circles. After reviewing briefly the history of the American railroads, he said to his colleagues:

"By patience and time the legislation of congress and of the states in reference to the railways must be harmonized. It will not do to have forty-six states passing forty-six different acts. So far as it is possible, all legislation in reference to rates should be left to congress, but the states should exercise their full power as to repairs and the conditions of the property, etc.

"Above all, you must have legislation giving you authority to contract and make agreements between yourselves which can be enforced. These agreements must be public and, in case of complaint, passed upon by the interstate commerce commission. You must have legislation providing that no new railways shall be built or new stock and bonds issued, except with the approval of the interstate commerce commission. I know this will cause a storm among some railway promoters, but, gentlemen, you have got to submit and you might as well make up your minds now that you are no longer a private industry and he who is not prepared to manage his railway as a public institution in accordance with law should resign and seek other business. * * *

"You would think today from the interviews emanating from Wall street that the railways were ruined; you would think from the interviews of the politicians and the demagogues that railway honor had departed from this earth; you would think from the interviews that you read in foreign papers, where probably the wish is the father of the thought, that the day of American expansion and development had gone—that we were unable to manage such large affairs—but if you are faithful to your trust, if you have patience, if you have integrity, as I believe you have, you will outlive all these attacks—all these severe criticisms—and see a better day dawn for the railway interests of this country, and for yourselves as managers of those interests."

Thus Mr. Ingalls embraces the President's program almost in its entirety, not only as to what has been done but as to what must be done. The disease cannot be cured by the elimination of the rebate evil alone, but there must be a radical reform in the matter of railroad capitalization and manipulation. Only Wall street and railroad wreckers will oppose legislation which is designed to place the transportation business of the nation on a firm and legitimate basis.

SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.

The outlawry in Greensburg, Ind., which resulted in an attack on the colored people, has had an unusual but instructive sequel. Fortunately for the community, the officers of the law have respect for their oaths of office, and have been diligently investigating the outrage with a view to bringing the instigators into court. Their investigation shows that the trouble originated with notorious whites, and public sentiment, which at first decreed that the colored people must quit Greensburg, has undergone a change and indignation is now properly directed toward those who stirred up the race prejudice.

This situation recalls the Atlanta riots. For a time feeling ran high against the colored people, but an official inquiry into the reported outrages proved most of them to have been products of a sensational newspaper, while the real leaders in the riots which followed were not reputable citizens, as we were led to suppose from the reports of the affair, but lawless and disreputable white people whose chief occupation is to stir up trouble.

From these experiences we should learn the necessity of ascertaining facts before drawing hasty conclusions. There is reason to believe that many of the so-called race riots might have been avoided if the authorities had performed their duty and if citizens who pride themselves on their respect for law had not become inoculated with the virus of unreason. Before men join a mob and lose their self-control, it would be the part of wisdom if they would get their bearings by taking counsel of themselves and studying the probable consequences. Justice never prevails in the heat of passion.

TAFT AND THE CANAL.

There have been many opinions from experts as to the length of time it would take to complete the Panama canal, and these opinions have been of wide variance, leaving the public free to draw its own conclusions. The effect of this variety has been to arouse doubt and skepticism in the minds of many.

Now comes Secretary Taft with the statement that the canal will probably be completed within eight years. To use his own language: "If the Panama canal is not completed within eight years from now, I shall be greatly disappointed. If it is completed in less time than that I shall not be greatly surprised."

The stupendous work is under Taft's direction. He has been on the ground and inspected every feature of operation, but not until he spoke in Cincinnati last night had he placed himself on record as to the time required for building the canal. Because of the thoroughness with which he does everything, because of his well-known conservatism, and because the country has grown to look upon this great war secretary as a man of sound judgment, this statement will be accepted by the people at its par value.

LABOR CALLS A HALT.

The union labor forces of New York refused to make a demonstration in protest of President Roosevelt's characterization of Moyer and Haywood, but decided instead to send a committee to Washington for a conference with the President. That is, they do not purpose acting solely on information furnished by those who are seeking to manufacture out of public sentiment a verdict of acquittal for the accused men without reference to the testimony. This committee will first learn from the President's own lips why he regards Moyer and Haywood "undesirable citizens."

Organized labor in the east has learned much during the last few years. It has learned to distinguish between workingmen who work and alleged workingmen who live off the real workers. The Sam Parks incident revealed the danger of placing too much power in a walking delegate or in relying too much on his integrity.

There is reason to believe that certain interests hostile to the President have seized on the Moyer-Haywood case as an instrument that can be turned to their purpose. Although understanding perfectly that when the President spoke of the men as being "undesirable citizens" he did not refer especially to their alleged connection with the Steunenberg assassination, but used the term more as a generalization, these interests have tried to make it appear to various labor organizations that the President was presuming to prejudge the prisoners. This deception had the desired effect in many sections of the country and it is creditable to the New York organization that it has called a halt.

The Blade is confident that this committee will receive ample satisfaction at the President's hands. We believe he used the descriptive term deliberately and dvisedly and can convince organized labor that he was not unfriendly to it when he made the assertion. The fact is the President referred to the men, not as members of organized labor but as citizens, and if they are "undesirable" in the latter capacity they are undesirable in the former. He is therefore doing union labor a real service when he indicates how it may strengthen itself by eliminating those unworthy of its benefits.

The governor of Colorado, of which state Moyer and Haywood are citizens, in a recent interview, made the assertion that nearly everybody in that commonwealth, aside from those who belonged to the "unrest" class, understood and approved the President's characterization and if he speaks advisedly, surely organized labor could commit no more serious blunder than to make these men an issue. At any rate, it must be patent to all intelligent men that nothing can be gained by hasty action; that if the testimony produced at the trial is insufficient to convict the prisoners, there will be time enough to canonize them and excoriate their persecutors.

THE WOES OF THE MUSCOVITE.

Russia is facing another crisis. The insult heaped upon the army by Constitutional Democrats at yesterday's session of the duma makes it manifest that there can be no harmony between the parliament and the ministry, and so convinced is the latter of this fact that it has declared its intention of resigning unless the duma is dissolved.

Although Premier Stolypin is making herculean efforts to smooth over the difficulty, the task appears hopeless, and we may expect to hear any day now that the czar has dissolved the duma. It is just the sort of opportunity the revolutionists are awaiting, and it is certain they will begin hostilities as soon as the Russian assembly ceases to exist. Stolypin was apparently making some headway in his campaign of reform, but after all the people were distrustful, for they knew not at what moment the bureaucracy would repudiate his work and force him to quit. The proceedings of the last few months have denoted some progress, but the kind of assurance the people are demanding, that they be given practical evidence of a change in the imperial program, has been lacking.

With the dissolution of the duma the indicators on the dial may as well be turned back, and this means that the revolutionists will renew hostilities with probably more ferocity and better organization than ever. The terrible condition of the starving peasants in the outlying provinces and the utter helplessness of the czar to relieve the distress will serve to strengthen the cause of those who are arrayed against the government. And Tolstoi's expressed contempt for existing law will but add fuel to the flames.

THE SANTIAGO INCIDENT.

The clash between the police of Santiago and a number of Uncle Sam's sailors is not expected to result in serious complications. If the attack was unprovoked prompt action will no doubt be taken by the proper authorities to punish the offenders, and if, as is claimed by the Santiago people, the sailors were disorderly and defied the police, they will probably be severely reprimanded, if indeed they are not dismissed from the service.

The fact that men wear the uniform of the American army or navy does not absolve them from acquitting themselves properly, but rather should be a guarantee of their good behavior. Intrusted with the defense of the nation, they are supposed to be the very embodiment of law and order. If they forget their duty in this regard the offense is more heinous than if committed by an ordinary citizen, not in itself, perhaps, but because of the fact that they are a part of the national defense, invested with extraordinary powers, and therefore the influence of their example has far-reaching effect.

But, on the other hand, the government will not brook any unwarranted attack on the men who wear its uniform, and if the sailors from the Tacoma were attending to their own business when they were assaulted by the police of Santiago steps will be taken to discourage a repetition of the affair. That much is necessary to preserve the dignity of, and insure respect for, this government.

NAGGING THE PRESIDENT.

Several of the leading American newspapers are urging President Roosevelt to issue another statement defining his position relative to the nomination of 1908. While they profess to believe in the sincerity of his previous utterances, they claim the movement in his behalf for another term needs to be checked before it reaches alarming proportions, and the fear is it may have a bad influence on the proceedings of the convention.

There is a suspicion that this anxiety does not spring wholly from patriotic motives, but that it is intended to further the ambitions of one or more of the receptive candidates. For it is difficult to reconcile this profession of faith in the President with the appeal. The language of his statement sent broadcast on the night of the election in 1904 is unmistakable. He made it as clear as words can express it that he would not be a candidate. At intervals since, when he discovered that some people were determined to question his motives, he has reiterated and, if possible, strengthened his position.

Why, then, should he come out now with another declaration? Why will some people persist that he was not in earnest when he dictated the statement of 1904? He was under no pledge to make it; the exigencies of politics didn't demand it; the result had been made known, hence he did not take the step with a view to calming the fears of the voters and adding to the popularity of his candidacy. Stretch the imagination as we may, we cannot find a single incident in connection with the publication of that statement which gives us warrant for the belief that President Roosevelt was playing to the galleries. If he was sincere then, he must be considered sincere now, and in that case repetition does not make assurance any the more certain. And it must be apparent to the President that however often he declines the honor which over-enthusiastic citizens would again thrust upon him, he cannot quiet suspicion in every breast. Try as he may, there will still be men who will proclaim from the housetops that the President is angling for another term. He must rest under that imputation because it cannot be wholly disproved until the convention of 1908 has made its choice. Then, and then only, will the skeptics cease their clamor and confess their error.

RELEASE JANUARY.

Of course the man, William January, of Kansas City, will be pardoned. He committed a crime and was duly convicted and sentenced. After serving a portion of his time the opportunity offered itself and he escaped. From the day he emerged from prison he was industrious and law-abiding. He became an honored resident of Kansas City, married and reared a family. Nine years after he had broken jail he was recognized by an old officer of the court and taken back to serve out the rest of his term. That is the story, devoid of all sentiment.

But he would be cruel indeed who would say that William January should be made to pay the full toll levied by the state. If revenge were the issue, and if the punishment had been nicely adjusted to the injury that January had inflicted on society, there might be argument to show that he was still in society's debt, but we do not punish for revenge. We do punish in order that the offender may be brought to realize his peril for failing to obey the law. Manifestly he cannot be permitted to do as he pleases at the expense of his fellow men, else we should soon forget that there is such a thing as property rights or that a man must be protected in the full enjoyment of his life. We punish, furthermore, in order that the outlaw who has attacked society may be placed where he won't repeat the attack. While we all hope the criminal will see the error of his ways and reform, we prefer that he should not be at liberty as long as he is an enemy of society.

But January proved himself a good citizen. He expiated the wrong he did society by nine years of useful living. He demonstrated that society had nothing more to fear from him. Hence justice has been satisfied. Society is safe, and it only remains to conserve the interests of humanity which demands that January be restored to liberty and to the bosom of his faithful, loving family.

AN UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

The evils of bossism in politics were never more clearly illustrated than in the spectacle furnished at Albany. Governor Hughes was elected on a platform that promised reforms in the methods of public utility corporations, and in other directions where the interests of the people as a whole are in conflict with the selfish interests of individuals. With the convening of the general assembly he set about to fulfill the pledges made by his party and presumed on the loyal support of the Republican members.

But it seems that Governor Hughes underestimated the strength of the old Republican machine which succeeded in retaining some of its supporters in the legislature. Of themselves they did not constitute a formidable obstacle to reformatory legislation, but they have formed an alliance with enough Democratic members to harass, if not actually defeat, the governor in the consummation of his program. The solidarity of this coalition has already been made manifest in the investigation of Superintendent Kelsey, of the insurance department. The governor, after hearing from Kelsey, became convinced that the latter was not in harmony with the administration, and requested his resignation. He refused to go and appealed to the assembly. The committee appointed to inquire into the charges preferred by the governor referred the matter to the general assembly, where the bi-partisan combination scored an initial victory.

The governor has accepted the implied challenge and a merry war is inevitable, which may have a bearing on national as well as state politics. Unquestionably Governor Hughes has public sentiment behind him, and is strengthening himself with the people by making a direct appeal to them. The iniquities of the machine when it was in complete control under the Odell regime are not so easily forgotten and the knowledge that its remnants have joined fortunes with a handful of Democrats who believe that anything which comes to the minority party is clear gain, will create a storm of indignant protest. Friends of the governor declare he will never surrender, but he may be driven to carry the issue before the voters at the next election, and if such a contingency arises, it is predicted Hughes will sweep the state from one end to the other. And a victory of that kind will make him more than a dark horse in the subsequent race for national honors.

PUBLIC PARKS AND SALOONS.

Missouri has a law which prohibits a saloon from doing business within 600 feet of a public park. The authorities of St. Louis have announced they will enforce the law and close all saloons within that distance of the parks of the city, and they estimate 200 drinking places will either have to go out of business or locate elsewhere.

Ohio needs such a law. This state might go Missouri a few hundred feet more and make it 1,000 feet. If Toledo once again could have an administration which believes in law enforcement such a measure would be of great benefit. Some of our most beautiful and most available parks are cursed by the close proximity of saloons of the worst type, and many a boy and girl are ruined every year by such places. The public needs the right to protect itself, and especially the boys and girls, from such ruinous influences. Everywhere the saloon is recognized as a menace to public morals, and nowhere is it a greater evil than near recreation grounds where congregate the youth of the city.

There must be something in Mr. Bryan, after all, when he can gain in flesh and take on weight, meanwhile he has had the sole burden of sustaining the life and hope of the Democratic party.

Inefficient Railway Management

Due to the Lack of Training in the Railway Forces.

A Toledo citizen, formerly a high official of one of the leading railroads entering this city, offers some suggestions as to the reasons for inefficiency in railroad management that will furnish food for reflection. He says:

"The inefficiency of railway management has been the subject of much comment by the press during the past few months, and not without the best of reasons. The Indianapolis News seems to have had the correct idea when it said there should be a higher standard of intelligence, more thorough training, stricter discipline and more rigid responsibility among employes. It has been asserted that fifty per cent of both officers and employes are inefficient in the positions they occupy. Is the percentage too small? Officers give orders for the subordinates to carry out in the operation of of trains and other services which they themselves could not perform if required to do so, simply because they have not the training.

"We employ teachers to instruct pupils, and expect results, but the management of railroads dictates the appointment of officers without reference to training in the art of railway management, expecting results, which never come from inexperienced subordinates. The efficiency in railway management is at least fifty per cent below what it was thirty years ago. In the early days of railway operation men entered the service as apprentices, and, as they advanced in the various branches, were promoted on merit. Engineers were created only after acquiring full knowledge of the manufacture of machinery in the companies' shops. A man who could not put an engine together and take it apart would not be considered in an examination for the position of engineer. The same condition prevailed in every other branch of the service. The movement of trains came through the medium of men experienced in train service, and dispatchers were men who knew the result of every order given. Orders for two trains to pass on a single track were unknown in the days of experienced railroading. Train dispatchers were also required to know every foot of track on the road over which they dispatched trains, where sidings were located and their length, the strong and weak points of every locomotive, as well as the condition and capacity of all car equipment. Conductors, too, were required to know just as much as the dispatchers and possess such judgment as would enable them to act in emergencies without hesitating.

"Superintendents came by promotion, as a rule, from the two classes mentioned. Providing they were intelligent, careful and successful train dispatchers, they were ultimately advanced to superintendent, and conductors possessing extraordinary qualities were frequently selected for like promotion.

"Trainmasters were subordinated to superintendents, but had the same training. Their duties—the making up of trains, disposition and distribution of cars—became a science. Cars were not permitted to remain idle a single day when demand required them for use. Disabled cars were at once sent to the shops, or repaired where they stood, instead of being switched onto an out-of-the-way siding, there to remain until the siding was filled with crippled cars. When cars were sent to the various industries for loads, they were loaded within twenty-four hours and sent at once to destination—not held for weeks in anticipation of business improving.

"The movements of coal into non-fuel districts were made during the summer season, when the traffic was light, thus providing ample supply throughout these sections when zero weather held control for months during the winter.

"Any one studying the situation intelligently will at once reason when car famines exist, lack of equipment is not so much the cause as inefficiency in the management of railroads, in the movement of cars and their proper distribution.

"Not many years ago the clerical forces in railroad offices were performing their duties under the direction of supervisors trained in every known branch of that particular line of service, and when a young man failed to develop a full knowledge of each and every particular branch of office work he became a drone and was treated as such.

"The matter of rate making, both passenger and freight, was as much considered as other duties, and freight classification was as deep a study as book lore in the university student. B. B. Mitchell, freight traffic manager of the New York Central Lines, is quoted as saying it will take two years or longer to fully swing into line with the new rate law. The says the trouble is to get enough expert labor in the tariff offices and elsewhere.

"How strange it appears to the graduated railroad man to read what the freight traffic manager of one of the largest systems in the country says regarding expert labor in the rate making forces of the railroad companies.

"The question is: What per cent of the official heads of the several departments of the railways of this country can perform the detail work of their respective departments? Without competent instructors the great army of railway employes must fail in efficiency, therefore when extraordinary conditions arise weakness is apparent and the lack of a systematizer is demonstrated.

"It is quite well known that there are expert rate men in every large city who have left the railway service because of lack of compensation awarded for expert work, and no doubt many could be induced to return to that work, which they adopted as a profession, giving it up only because of the want of appreciation on the part of their superior officers.

"The adoption of an age limit in the employment of experienced men has been a great drawback to the successful operation of railways and should be eliminated, substituting therefor mental or physical disability. Experienced men of mature years are of greater value than young men in the general operation of the service. Russell Sage at 80 years of age had no equal in finance on Wall street. Baron Humboldt wrote the Spirit of Nature at the age of 80, and at 89 completed a third edition, remodeling it entirely to meet the requirements of the time. Washington Irving, at 75, in full mental vigor, completed the Life of Washington. Lord Brougham, at 78, edited Newton's Principia. Cato, at 80, ws studying Greek, and Plutarch, at about the same age, was studying Latin. Theophrastus, at the extreme age of 90, began his admirable work on the Character of Man. Dryden began the translation of the Iliad at 68, and his finest productions were written in his old age. Chaucer's Canterbury Tales were not completed till his sixty-first year. Arnould translated Josephus when 80 years of age. A device by him represents an old man in a go-cart with an hour-glass upon it and the inscription, "Aurora Impora"—"Yet I am learning."

"History records the fact that much of the best we have to entertain and instruct developed in the minds of men beyond the age of sixty years."

Indians Are Increasing in America

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

A favorite theme for orators is the pathetic passing of Lo, the poor Indian. It will no doubt be a disappointment to well meaning speakers who have made the sorrows of the noble red man the subject of their torrid eloquence, to learn that instead of declining further numerically, he is now actually increasing in numbers. That is what the statisticians say. The strength of Indian racial traits is shown by the fact that the seven hundred persons now in Virginia who can prove their descent from Pocahontas and her English husband, John Rolfe, still have the Indian hair and high cheek bones.

It has never been definitely determined just what was the greatest number of Indians in America when they were unmolested and at the height of their power in this great country. Some authorities claim that the number could not have exceeded a million; others assert that it could not have been more than 800,000, and still others contend that there were never more than 500,000. At the present time there are about 284,000 members of the red race in the United States. There are Indians in eighteen states and three territories, exclusive of the Indian Territory. Nearly all the tribes are west of the Mississippi—in fact, most of them are beyond the Missouri. There are 156 reservations in all. In the northwestern part of New York there are about 5,000 descendants of the great warrior tribes living on eight reservations.

Today there are 159,00 Indians who wear citizens' dress in whole or in part, and 70,000 who can read and speak English. There are 28,000 Indian families now living in comfortable modern dwellings. When the government first began supplying the Indians with houses it often proved a difficult matter to keep the old warriors in them. They would take possession in the best of faith, but the call of the wild would soon prove so insistent that they would stable their horses in Uncle Sam's nice little houses and go back to their tepees. But when an Indian once gets installed in a house he doesn't like to have any changes made in it. No matter how large his family may grow, or how much money generous Uncle Sam may give him, he insists upon remaining in his original one-story shanty.

The Cherokees, who tracked De Soto's footsteps for many weary days while he was marching through the southern forests and swamps, and who later welcomed Oglethorpe to Georgia, are the most advanced in civilization, and the most eager for education, spending $200,000 a year on their schools and colleges. The Chickasaws have five colleges with 400 students, maintained at a yearly cost of $47,000. They also have thirteen district schools costing $16,000. The Choctaws have 150 schools, in some of which the higher branches are taught. The Seminoles, one of the smallest tribes, have two schools. The Creeks have ten colleges and sixty-five common schools, with a total attendance of 2,500.

The Indians make quite a strong religious showing. They have 390 church buildings, and a total membership of about 40,000. Two Indian chiefs who became converted to the Methodist faith and who were later licenced ot preach, were Ma-Nuncie and Between-the-Logs. Father Negahnquet is said to be the only living full-blood Indian who is a Roman Catholic priest. This able man studied in Rome, and while there preached a sermon in the tongue of his fathers, the war-like Pottawatomies. Upon his return to this country he said mass in the big Catholic church at Oklahoma, which was the first mass ever given by a full-blood Indian priest on American soil. He is now working among the people of his race in Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Charles Curtis will enter the United States senate March 4, as a senator from Kansas, and will be the first representative of the American Indian in that body. Mr. Curtis is not of pure Indian lineage, but his mother belonged to the Kaw tribe. He and his five children have received allotments of good rich Shawnee county land in settlement of what Uncle Sam thinks he owes to the race who held this country as its own before the Susan Constant and the Mayflower crossed the Atlantic. Mr. Curtis has already served fourteen years in the house and is a trained legislator. He has the hair and color of an Indian, but in politics he does not play an Indian game. He knows the value of making up with his enemies, as is proved by the fact that he succeeded in persuading lifelong political enemies to turn their strength to him and send him to the senate.

Adam Monroe Byrd, a representative from Mississippi, is also of Indian blood. He traces his ancestry through a long line of distinguished Cherokee chieftains. He has the high cheek bones, copper skin, and straight hair which indicate the blood of the original American, and he has often been taken for a "dressed up" representative of some western tribe on a visit to the "Great Father in Washington."

The foremost Indian in public life today is Quonah Parker, chief of the Comanches, and a political power in the new state of Oklahoma, whose star is just rising into the blue firmament of Old Glory. Chief Parker is a Democrat and there are many political prognosticators who say he will come to the senate from the newly admitted commonwealth. He was opposed to the union of Indian Territory with Oklahoma, and was the leading spirit in the convention which met to frame a constitution for the proposed state of Sequoyah. Chief Parker's mother was a white woman, Cindy Parker, who was captured by the Indians when a girl and later became the wife of Quonah, a Comanche warrior. Her chieftain son is a man of great ability and has a strong belief in the future of the Indian.

In the list of prominent Indians of today might be included Dr. Charles Eastman, a Santee Sioux, who is a prominent student of both medicine and law; Dr. Carlos Montezuma, an Apache, who was rescued from a battle field when only six years old, and who is now a prominent physician in Chicago; Francis La Flesche, an Omaha Indian, now a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a government employe distinguished for good work in scientific research; Honore Jackson, a successful lawyer in Chicago; Miss Angel de Cora, a Winnebago, an artist who has met with much success in illustrating Indian life; and Miss Zitkala Sa, a Yankton Sioux, who is a contributor to the Atlantic Monthly.

The main effort of Indian education today is to make him comeptent to earn a white man's wages. The agent on the Pine Ridge Agency in South Dakota advertises to supply Indian laborers for work on railroads and irrigation ditches. Employers of labor who are using them for ditching or grading, say they are reliable and steady. Many Indians are making their mark as business men. Colonel Sol McLisk, a rich Chickasaw, and a number of his wealthy tribesmen have established a banking and real estate firm in Oklahoma near the Chickasaw boundary, in order to handle the affairs of their people and prevent them from being cheated by unscrupulous whites. The necessity for some such protection is shown by the recent utterance of a proud full-blood Creek chieftain, who said: "What do the full bloods care about the character of their land? They only want it to walk over."

The Indian has already attracted considerable attention in athletics, and it is claimed that he is destined to make a permanent place for himself in the sporting history of our country. The Carlisle football team ranks with the best and won nine of the twelve games played last year. The various Indian baseball teams that tour the country during the summer months always give a good account of themselves when matched against high-class amateur and semi-professional teams. In Canada there is an Indian boy named Thomas Longboat, who is said to be the greatest long distance runner living today. He is only 19 years old, and has not had much experience, but Sherring, who is the world's champion since the Olympic games, says the Indian lad will eventually beat the world. Red Cloud, a full blood Cherokee Indian, is receiving considerable mention as a promising pugilist.

The government has experienced considerable trouble in trying to break up the practice of polygamy among some of the Indian tribes in the west. There was one Indian who had seven wives, and yet was an excellent officer and very necessary to the administration. He was taken to task for his many marriages, but at last the department compromised on his promise not to marry any more. Two or three years later the department heard that he had taken unto himself two more squaws. When called on the carpet his naive explanation was: "One squaw run away, one squaw die, marry two more, just got seven now, same as when government say all right."

Many people who attended the St. Louis Exposition will remember the strong voice at the entrance to the Indian building calling through a megaphone: "Step this way, ladies and gentlemen, and see great Geronimo, the most desperate Indian chief who ever lived. See the old warrior who has cost the United States government millions of dollars. He will write his name for you for ten cents. Step this way, ladies and gentlemen." The "barker" who thus hailed the passing throng in the merry, jocular fashion of the professional showman, was a full blood Indian boy, a product of the new dispensation of things, just as Geronimo was of the old.

CURRENT EVENTS

Public debt is reduced nearly $3,000,000 for April.

Thousands cheer Kuroki, who is guest of honor at Seattle.

Santiago police who fought with American sailors are suspended.

Democrats ask dollar contributions to aid in Oklahoma campaign.

State department believes new trade agreement with France is imperative.

France excludes American pork by refusing to accept government certificate guaranteeing purity.

Flaws discovered in new reform life insurance laws in Missouri may result in defeating their object.

Arcangelo Rossi, tenor, tries to kill himself in Milan, being crazy since San Francisco earthquake.

Strike of longshoremen in New York grows and with 5,000 out it is feared shipping may be tied up.

John L. Sullivan denies report that he is to marry again and especially puts up the bars against widows.

Secretary Taft returns to Washington and adheres to his original determination to say nothing about politics.

Large factory is to be built in America by a Saxony inventor to manufacture textile fabrics out of paper yarn.

Hundreds of letters threaten death to Governor Gooding, of Idaho, in view of the approaching miners' trials.

Rev. J. K. Cooke, rector of August Belmont's Hempstead, L. I., church, and an 18-year-old heiress disappear.

Sheriff at Boise, Idaho, will take no chances in Haywood case and hires entire house in which to guard jury.

Aeronauts who left St. Louis in an effort to break the long distance balloon record fail, as the balloon goes but 130 of the necessary 402 miles.

Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone issue a statement denouncing President Roosevelt for trying to poison minds of prospective jurors.

May day demonstrations result in serious fighting between troops and workers in Paris and great demonstrations in other cities of Europe.

New York judge lets a convicted former life insurance president off with a fine, blaming his offense on the system that has hitherto prevailed.

J. B. Corey, aged uncle of W. E. Corey, weeps when told in Pittsburg that his nephew is to wed Mabelle Gilman, and prophesies disaster.

Report is spread in New York that the bulk of the estate of the late James Henry Smith will go to his nephew, a son of the testator's dead sister, Mrs. Mason.

President Roosevelt, in oration at unveiling of statue of General McClellan, declares that the peace worth having is that which comes to the just man armed.

Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe decides to offer to their stockholders $26,660,967 of ten-year 4 per cent. convertible gold bonds at par and accrued interest.

Blushing Chicago woman tells Brooklyn police that she has lost a $200 garter, and takes off its mate, with more blushes, to show them, only to find the missing one in her handbag.

Widow of the late Charles T. Yerkes sues Wilson Mizner, her second husband, for divorce, alleging that he married her for her money, that he ill-treated her, and that he was unfaithful.

William A. Brewer, Jr., president of the Washington Life Insurance company, pleads guilty to a misdemeanor and is fined, thus escaping prosecution on a perjury charge.

London consumes less milk per capita than any American city, the average being from two-tenths to five-tenths of a pint per day among the well-to-do and less than one-tenth of a pint among the poor.

Italian commissario on a North German Lloyd liner forces the burial at sea of the body of Mrs. Chalmer Prentice, over the plea of her daughter and friends and the remonstrances of ship's officers.

SAILOR SIGNS AND TOKENS

Many Strange Superstitions of Those Who Roam the Oceans.

There is a general idea that the sailor labors under more than the one pet superstition popular tradition assigns to each individual. J. D. J. Kelley, although he declares that "tars" are no more superstitious than any of their equals in training and opportunities, cites in "The Ship's Company" many of the signs and tokens in which those "who go down to the sea in ships" put their faith.

In the past superstition was a part of every ship, it entered into its keel, climbed to its flags, ran at its launching, controlled its crew and cargo, evoked portents and governed its ventures

WATCHES

he Blade's Revised List for 1906-7—18 and 16 Sizes.

During the past season we have had many inquiries from our readers for ces on 16 size watches, that we have luded them in our list this season. The 16 size watch is now the popu- size for men and boys, being very ch lighter in weight, smaller in and thinner than the 18 size. With the exception of the 3-O size ches, which are Dueber-Hampden vements, we shall handle this sea- only Waltham and Elgin move- nts. The reputation and reliability these movements are so well known our readers that they need no fur- r recommendation from us. The cases used in our watches this son are the very best grade of 25- r and 20-year gold filled cases on market. We make no extra charge season for hand engraved cases the 25-year grade.

We guarantee everything we er you to be just exactly as rep- ented, d you will find our prices lower n you can purchase the same qual- for elsewhere. The Waltham and Elgin watches are stem wind and stem set. The 3-O Dueber-Hampden watches are n wind and lever set. The 3-O watches are the smallest ladies' ches made. They are very dainty may be worn as chatelaines.

All Watches are sent by regis- ed mail.

We can supply any movement made the Waltham or Elgin companies, will be pleased to quote prices. This offer is intended only for Blade scribers. We desire to give our scribers the advantage of the best lity of everything at the very low- price.

MOVEMENTS.

Nickel—Fifteen jewels (settings); k train; exposed pallets; cut ex- sion balance; Breguet hairspring; ished oval regulator; sunk second ; nickel index; dust ring; damas- ned plates.

Nickel—Seven jewels; quick train; osed pallets; cut expansion bal- e; Breguet hairspring; polished steel regulator; sunk second ; nickel index; dust ring; damas- ned plates.

Men's Watches

No. 100—18 size, year hunting se, 7-jeweled rks $14.00

No. 101—18 size, ear open-face, weled rks $11.50

No. 102—16 size, ear hunting se, 7-jeweled rks $15.00

No. 103—16 size, ear open-face, weled rks $12.25

No. 104—18 size, ear hunting se, 15-jeweled rks $15.50

No. 105—18 size, ear open-face, weled rks $12.50

No. 106—16 size, ear hunting se, 15-jeweled rks $17.00

No. 107—16 size, ear open-face, weled rks $14.50

No. 108—18 size, 20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $12.50

No. 109—18 size, 20-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $9.75

No. 110—16 size, 20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $12.75

No. 111—16 size, 20-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $10.00

No. 112—18 size, 20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $13.50

No. 113—18 size, 20-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $10.50

No. 114—16 size, 20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $15.00

No. 115—16 size, 20-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $12.50

Nickel Silver Cases

No. 116—18 size, weled rks $5.30

No. 117—16 size, weled rks $6.75

No. 118—18 size, 15-jeweled works $6.60

No. 119—16 size, 15-jeweled works $8.75

Ladies' 6 Size

No. 120—25-year ting case, 7- eled rks $12.50

No. 121—25-year ting case, 15- eled rks ...$13.50

No. 122—20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $11.00

No. 123—20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works ...$12.25

Ladies' O Size

No. 124—25-year ting case, 7- eled rks $14.00

No. 125—25-year ting case, 15- eled rks ...$17.50

No. 126—20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $13.00

No. 127—20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works ...$16.50

Ladies' 3-O Size

No. 128—"The 400" 25-year hunting e, 17-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden rks $18.50

No. 129—"The Diadem," 25-year ting case, 15-jeweled, Dueber- mpden works $15.00

No. 130—"Molly Stark," 25-year hunt- case, 7-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden rks $13.75

Always remember that everything offer you is just exactly as repre- ted, or we will refund your money. emit by P. O. money order, express ney order, registered letter, or New k draft.

Address all orders to

E BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns

PARIS PATTERNS

The cut paper patterns now offered our readers are furnished by the is Modes Co., of New York, and the best, latest and most perfect terns offered by any newspaper cut paper patterns. These patterns provide for the allow- e of all seams; are easy, simple and tical to use, and perfect in fit. If correct size is selected, a garment be cut and made to fit perfectly hout any alteration. These patterns will be mailed to any tress at only 10 cents each. In or- ing, address your letter, "Pattern partment, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." lose 10 cents in silver for each pat- ordered. lease do NOT send stamps. Inclose silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. e more, do NOT send stamps. They k together, and it is difficult to dis- e of them, unless at a discount. rite very plainly the NUMBER and NAME of each pattern, as it ap- rs under the cut, and also the BUST ASURE you wish.

dies' Pinafores or Jumpers.—Paris attern No. 1918.—All Seams Al- owed.

The myriad forms in which the jump-

1918

dea has been developed to satisfy clamorous demand finds its latest expression in this pretty new manner. These overgarments that are illustrated may be of the same material as the skirt, either of linen or woolen goods or silk, or they may be made as a special and distinct accessory.

The pattern is in four sizes—32, 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. To make either jumper requires 1¾ yards of goods 20 inches wide, or 1 yard 36 inches wide, or ⅞ yard 42 inches wide. To trim No. 1 requires 4½ yards of applique band and two applique ornaments; No. 2 needs 5⅝ yards of edging.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Child's One-Piece Dress, Closed at Center of Back and with Dutch Neck.—Paris Pattern No. 1925.—All Seams Allowed.

The one-piece dress solves many vexing problems for the mother, and this latest development of the familiar

1925

idea presents some novel features that will win for it new votaries. Made in all white of pique or duck or linen, with a ruffle of Hamburg edging on the collar, and similar insertion on the front box-plait, neck yoke and sleeve bands, it is the daintiest little frock imaginable.

The pattern is in 4 sizes—2 to 8 years. For a child of 6 years, the dress requires 3⅞ yards of goods 27 inches wide, or 3 yards 36 inches wide, or 2⅝ yards 42 inches wide; 1⅛ yards of insertion and 2½ yards of edging to trim.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' Work Apron.—Paris Pattern No. 1908.—All Seams Allowed.

A work apron is a necessity to so many women that the pattern illustrated will find a responsive reception amongst all those who will recognize immediately its great utility. The length of the apron is sufficient to pro-

1908

tect the entire skirt and the center front extends up high enough to form a bib.

The pattern is in 4 sizes—32, 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the apron needs 4½ yards of material 27 inches wide, or 3¾ yards 36 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' Blouse Dressing Sack with Three-Quarter Length Sleeves.—Paris Pattern No. 1892.—All Seams Allowed.

To appear neat and at the same time to be cool and comfortable is one of the chief aims of women during the summer months. The dainty dressing-sack here illustrated is made of white dimity, with its round turndown collar scalloped and embroidered. This is a chic model for flowered lawn, with

1892

the collar and cuffs of fine white batiste and finished with Valenciennes.

The pattern is in 7 sizes—32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the sack needs 4½ yards of goods 20 inches wide, or 2½ yards 36 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 42 inches wide; 1⅝ yards of beading, 1¼ yards of wide ribbon and 3 yards of narrow ribbon to trim.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Misses' Empire Dress.—The Waist with Elbow Sleeves and High or Low Neck, and the Five-Gored Skirt Gathered and Joined to the Waist.—Paris Pattern No. 1895.—All Seams Allowed.

The Empire dress has no superior in the realm of fashion this season, either for adults or children, and its modern adaptation is not only beautiful, but distinctly stylish as well. This portrayal in pale buff batiste has the five-gored skirt gathered and joined to the waist in a line that dips in the front and ascends to the middle of the

1895

back in the stylish short-waisted effect.

The pattern is in four sizes—11 to 17 years. For a miss of 15 years, the dress needs 8¾ yards of goods 20 inches wide, or 4¾ yards 36 inches wide, or 4 yards 42 inches wide; 19 yards of insertion and ⅝ yard of edging to trim.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' Fifteen-Gored Umbrella Skirt.—Paris Pattern No. 1922.—All Seams Allowed.

There can be no question of the fact that this umbrella skirt, with its many gores, attains a style and set unexampled in any other models, and a flare at the foot which is chic to a degree. For white flannel or sicilene it is a smart model and also for the heavier

1922

washable materials such as linen, pique or poplinette.

The pattern is in eight sizes—22 to 36 inches, waist measure. For 26 waist the skirt, made of goods with nap, requires 10¼ yards 20 inches wide, or 6 yards 36 inches wide, or 5¼ yards 42 inches wide, or 4¼ yards 54 inches wide. Or, of goods without nap, it needs 9 yards 20 inches wide, or 5 yards 36 inches wide, or 4½ yards 42 inches wide, or 3½ yards 54 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered, Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

TO REGULATE EMIGRANTS

Italy Proposes to Stop Some Abuses.

Rome, May 2.—The government today presented a bill to parliament providing for stricter emigration regulations. Messina is added to Genoa, Naples and Palermo as ports from which emigrants may leave Italy. The repatriation of emigrants returning from America will only be allowed on steamers authorized by the Italian government. Steamers violating this rule will on arrival in Italian waters be fined $20 for each returning emigrant over the first twenty. The passage rates which emigrants will be required to pay are to be established by the foreign minister, January 1, and July 1 of each year. Agents of emigration companies must deposit $1,000 as a guarantee against infraction of the regulations.

The government can stop the departure of any emigrants if it is considered detrimental to their interests for them to leave Italy for the port they have selected. No company will be allowed to carry emigrants unless it owns at least two steamers.

Italians who have become naturalized Americans can again become Italian citizens by merely re-entering the kingdom and declaring they have established a domicile here, or without such declaration after three years have elapsed since they re-entered the kingdom.

SHOCK RESTORED VOICE.

Explosion of a Siphon Cures a Dumb Man.

London, May 2.—The accidental bursting of a soda water siphon has restored the power of speech to a dumb man. He is a young musician, who, through overstrain and sickness, became dumb seven years ago.

All kinds of remedies were tried to cure him. Specialists were consulted, and he was treated at various hospitals. Nothing availed to restore his speech, and he was compelled, through misfortune, to seek refuge in the Croydon workhouse.

There he opened a cupboard, from which a soda water siphon fell, exploding on the floor with a loud noise. The shock of surprise released the man's vocal cords. He uttered a cry and instinctively tried to speak. To his own and everybody's astonishment his voice returned and seems to be completely restored.

His throat is somewhat contracted, but the doctors believe that with rest and care he will be permanently cured.

SULTAN ACTS AT LAST.

Leishman Succeeds in Getting Orders Issued.

Constantinople, May 3.—As a result of the energetic representation of the state department, through Ambassador Leishman, an imperial irade was issued today in regard to the American schools and other questions long pending between the United States and Turkey, authorizing the ministers to take action in the matter. This is expected to lead to a satisfactory settlement.

POSTS BADLY NEEDED

Eastern United States Is Wholly Unsupplied.

Taft Will Urge on Congress Considerable Strengthening of This Arm of Service.

Washington, May 3.—As incident to the separation of the field and coast artillery according to an act of the last congress there has been developed the pressing need of ample and spacious posts in the eastern part of the United States for the assembling and training of the field artillery which the experience of the Russo-Japanese and Boer wars has demonstrated to be the very backbone of the army. This arm of the service must be greatly increased and strengthened and brought to the highest efficiency if the American army is to keep step with the armies, not only of Europe but the Orient. To meet the necessity of ample reservations for muster and drill of these forces, Secretary Taft will strongly urge upon Congress, at its next session, the urgency of procuring the necessary lands. There are already some excellent artillery posts in the middle west, notably at Fort Sill and Fort Riley, but none east of the Mississippi river. This is a most serious omission in the view of the general staff, which feels that posts should be established in the east regardless of the fact that land is much more expensive than on the western prairies. One point that is urged as a reason for this recommendation is that in these days of quick military action when war precedes the formal declaration, an emergency force of field artillery should be always maintained close to the seaboard when it may speedily be placed aboard transports. Another reason is that at least a month must elaspe before artillery horses transferred from one section to another can be acclimated, so that if such horses were brought rapidly by rail from the interior of the country to northern or southern posts they would be unserviceable for a long time. Last summer's experience at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, demonstrated clearly that the northern horses brought to that fort to participate in the maneuvers could not hold their own with the animals that had been acclimated, and it is known that to bring southern horses to the northern coast on the other hand would make many of them too sick to be of any use.

TAFT DECIDES PROBLEMS

Issues Report on Complaints From Panama.

Regulations Modified in Several Particulars; Pay Is Already High.

Washington, May 6.—A far-reaching decision by Secretary Taft affecting rates of pay, hours of labor, etc., on the Isthmus of Panama, following his recent personal investigation of the various complaints received here from time to time, was made public at the White House yesterday, after President Roosevelt had given his approval to the secretary's recommendations. The decision applies to three classes of canal employes, first, steam shovelmen, embracing engineers, cranemen and firemen; second, construction locomotive engineers, and third, construction train conductors.

One of the grievances of the men was the putting into operation on April 1st of new regulations restricting leave of absence or leave on account of sickness. On this question the secretary says:

"The old regulations were advertised in the printed annnoucements sent out by the commission's agents to induce persons to go to the isthmus and enter the employ of the commission, so that every man who has come to the isthmus has come there with the understanding that the old regulations were to apply as part of his contract of service.

"It seems to me that good faith requires that the old regulations as to leave shall not be materially changed and shall remain as part of the contract of service of those now on the isthmus, and that, while there are some provisions in the new regulations which would make for the more stringent enforcement of the government's rights and more certainly avoid possible fraud, they should not be made applicable to men who came to the isthmus under the old regulations."

Taking up the subject of summary dismissal without hearing or giving reasons, which was complained of by the canal employes, Secretary Taft says that he has given his approval to the plan of Colonel Goethals whereby it is proposed to dispose of such cases through a committee consisting of one representative of the craft of the employe proposed for dismissal, one representing the foreman or higher official proposing discharge, and one representing the commission, final action to be taken by the commission.

Much attention is then given to the question of wages to the steam shovelmen who on March 1 last applied for increases as follows: Engineers from $210 to $300 per month; cranemen from $185 to $250 per month; firemen from $83.33 to $110 per month. In reaching the conclusion that the present rates of pay are liberal ones, Secretary Taft says they are much higher than in the United States.

MABELLE SETS THE DATE

She Will Wed William E. Corey on May 13.

New York, May 2.—Miss Mabelle Gilman, who arrived here yesterday from Paris, on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, refused to discuss her reported marriage to William E. Corey, president of the United States Steel corporation, last night.

"I must refuse to discuss my personal affairs," she said. "However important you may regard it for me to gratify the curiosity of inquiring friends and strangers, I am afraid I cannot share your view. But I will so far depart from this resolution to say that Mr. Corey and I will be married in this city on May 13, and both Mr. Corey's family and mine will be present. That is all."

MICHIGAN PRIMARY BILL

Provides for Popular Vote on U. S. Senators.

Lansing, Mich., May 3.—With but seven negative votes the lower house of the state legislautre yesterday passed the primary election bill advocated by Governor Warner. The bill amends the existing law by providing for a popular vote on candidates for United States senator. It also removes the proviso that if no candidates for the nomination for governor and lieutenant governor receive 40 per cent of the votes cast in a primary election, the nominations for governor and lieutenant governor must be made by the convention as are all the remaining nominations for the state ticket. The bill also prohibits newspaper advertising by candidates.

STATUE OF M'CLELLAN

Old Soldiers Honor Their Former Chief.

All Troops Near Washington Are Paraded After the Ceremony, Under Bell.

Washington, May 2. — President Roosevelt, cabinet officers,, army and navy officers and men prominent in civil life participated this afternoon in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the statue to General George B. McClellan, which has been erected in this city by the Society of the Army of the Potomac. Hundreds of old soldiers are in the city to attend the unveiling ceremonies. Of these visiting veterans about two-thirds are from the Army of the Potomac, of which General McClellan was commander, the remainder being members of the societies of the armies of the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee.

The monument was unveiled at Connecticut avenue and Columbia road at 2:30 o'clock, Brigadier General Henry C. Dwight, president of the Society of the Potomac, presiding over the ceremonies. Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, Bishop of Washington, opened the services with prayer, after which Brigadier General Horatio C. King, of New York, gave a brief history of the statue. The unveiling of the statue by Dr. George McClellan was followed by a salute by the Fourth battery, U. S. field artillery. Addresses were made by President Roosevelt, Major General Daniel E. Sickles, Major General O. O. Howard and Major General Grenville M. Dodge. The parade of the troops past the statue was under the command of Major General J. Franklin Bell, chief of staff of the United States army.

The military parade, which was reviewed by the President, was the closing feature of the unveiling ceremonies. The troops, consisting of all the regular army, navy and marine forces near Washington, the National Guards of the District of Columbia and the state of New Jersey assembled on Washington Heights, north of the statue, and commenced marching past the President's stand immediately after the benediction. The Grand Army men formed on both sides of the line of parade.

The Twenty-third infantry, Colonel Philip Read commanding, which arrived in Washington yesterday on the transport Sumner from the Jamestown exposition, took part in today's ceremonies. The regiment will return to Camp Captain John Smith at Jamestown, this evening.

Invitations have been extended to the foreign army and naval officers who are in the city to attend the reception to the veterans at the library of congress tonight. Early today the various corps meetings of the Army of the Potomac were held and the public exercises and reunion of the society took place in the Belasco theatre. One of the boxes was reserved for the President and family, another for Mrs. McClellan, widow of General McClellan, and her guests, another for Mayor McClellan of New York city, and one for the officers of each of the four societies.

President Roosevelt was made an honorary member of the society of the Army of the Potomac at the Belasco theatre meeting. General N. M. Curtis, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., formerly a member of congress, was elected president of the society to succeed General Henry C. Dwight. The other officers were re-elected as follows: Recording secretary, General Horatio C. King; treasurer, Lieutenant Frank S. Holliday, and corresponding secretary, Colonel W. F. Fox.

Several resolutions were adopted, the principal one being in favor of "every effort to supersede war by peaceful arbitration." The resolution "notes with deep interest the approaching session of The Hague conference and earnestly hope that a great step forward in the promotion of universal peace and good will among nations may be secured through its deliberations."

A resolution urging upon congress the prompt passage of the Fredericksburg national park bill was adopted.

The selection of the place for the next annual meeting was referred to the executive committee. Washington, D. C., Seattle, Washington, anl Williamsport, Pa., were among the places mentioned.

Following the transaction of the society's business a committee of three was appointed to escort Mrs. General George B. McClelland to the theatre. Her appearance was the signal for a great demonstration. Addresses by the outgoing and incoming presidents, General King and General Howard, an address of welcome by Commissioner McFarland concluded the meeting. Martin W. Littleton, of Brooklyn, who was to have delivered the oration, was unable to be present owing to a slight indisposition.

POSTAL SUPPLIES SHORT

Government May Break With Slow Contractors.

Washington, May 6.—Complaint is made that the division of supplies of the postoffice department is being seriously handicapped through the delay of contractors in filling requisitions for supplies intended for use in postoffices throughout the country. Assistant Postmaster General DeGraw has made a final demand upon several of the larger contractors for immediate fulfillment of th ir obligations, under penalty of the exercise of the right of the department to cancel requisitions overdue and purchase the supplies involved in the open market, charging the difference in cost to the failing contractors. The goods covered by the requisitions include several million blanks and forms of various kinds, 304,000 pounds of twine and 21,000 quarts each of ink and mucilage. The contracts require delivery of the goods within the time specified in the requisitions, and many of the orders are more than thirty days overdue.

SHAW FEARS AWFUL WAR

Contest for Pacific Control Called Inevitable.

Worcester, Mass., May 3.—In a speech at the thirty-second annual banquet of the Worcester Board of Trade last night, Leslie M. Shaw, former secretary of the treasury, declared that war for the control of the Pacific ocean was inevitable. "I do not wish to pose as a phophet," he said, "but do you suppose that the Pacific will always be a peaceful ocean? God grant that it may. We have not a collier, a transport, powder or supplies to last for forty-eight hours. Other nations have. There are many ships in the merchant service of foreign countries which are under contract to leave the path of commerce at a moment's notice to enter that of war. We have not one such as these.

"Some day, as sure as Anglo-Saxon blood runs red, there is to be an awful war. There are two nations that can contest for the Pacific and this war will be settled at an awful cost."

Mr. Shaw's address also appealed to business men to take a business interest in governmental affairs.

CASH FOR RIOT EVIDENCE

Brownsville Will Pay $10,000 for a Confession.

Bronwsville, Texas, May 1.—A movement has been started here to raise by popular subscription $10,000, to be paid to any soldier or officer of the 25th infantry who will confess to having participated in the raid on Brownsville or who will give the names or produce the necessary evidence to convict the guilty.

15 YEARS OF ECZEMA.

Terrible Itching Prevented Sleep—Tore Bandages Away to Scratch—Got No Permanent Relief Until Cuticura Cured in 6 Days.

"I had eczema nearly fifteen years. The affected parts were my hands, arms and legs. They were always itchy, and I could not keep from scratching them. I had to keep both hands bandaged all the time, and at times I would have to tear everything off my hands to scratch the skin. I could not rest or sleep. I had several physicians treat me, but they could not give me a permanent cure, nor even could they stop the itching. After using the Cuticura Soap, one box Cuticura Ointment, and two bottles Cuticura Resolvent for about six days, the itching had ceased, and now the sores have disappeared, and I never felt better in my life than I do now. Edward Worell, Band 30th U. S. Infantry, Fort Crook, Nebraska."

DINES NAVAL VISITORS

President Entertains Foreign Officers at His Board.

Washington, May 1.—One of the most brilliant social functions of the season was given at the White House last evening, when President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at dinner all the principal officers of the United States and foreign navies who participated in the ceremonies attending the opening of the Jamestown exposition. The dinner was followed by a reception. The distinguished visitors arrived in Washington shortly after 6 o'clock last night on the steamer Newport News, which was delayed several hours on account of being stuck in Potomac mud. The foreign officers, who, during their stay in this country, are the guests of the United States government, were received at the White House at 7:30 o'clock and were presented to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt by Colonel Charles S. Bromwell and Captain McCoy. At 8 o'clock the guests were ushered into the state dining-room.

The dinner guests, numbering about 35 persons, included Rear Admiral Sir George Neville, Captain G. P. W. Hope and Captain F. E. S. Ryan, of the British navy; Rear Admiral Hermann Pleskott, of the Austrian navy; Commodore Kalauvonhofe, Captain Von Robeur-Pschwitz, Captain Ludwig Ritter von Hoehnel and Captain Hebbinghaus, of the German navy; Commander Jose Moneta, of the Argentine navy; Commander Don Virgilio Morena Vera; Admiral George Dewey and Rear Admirals Evans, Davis, Thomas and Emory, and Captains Pillsbury, Schroeder, Comly and Hellner, of the American navy; Secretary Root, Assistant Secretary Bacon, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Newberry, and Colonel Bromwell and Lieutenants Wood, Long, Key and Bulmer.

The table was beautifully decorated with Killarney roses and white lilacs and the gilt plate and candelabra were used. Mrs. Roosevelt was gowned in blue silk, trimmed with painted chiffon and lace. Music for the occasion was furnished by the United States Marine band.

The dinner was followed by a reception at 10 o'clock. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt received at the north door of the blue room, the presentations being made by Colonel Bromwell. More than three hundred guests, including members of the diplomatic corps, army and navy officers and persons prominent in Washington's official and social life, were present to meet the foreign naval officers.

WORRY AT WASHINGTON

Mexican and Guatemalan Mix-Up Causes Uneasiness.

Washington, May 3.—The strained relations between Mexico and Guatemala, arising from the failure of the latter to surrender under extradition proceedings for trial in Mexico, General Lima, charged with complicity in the assassination of ex-President Barrillas, is a matter of serious concern to the officials here. They are sincerely desirous of the maintenance of peace in all of the three Americas pending the meeting and conclusion of the second Hague conference; otherwise the presentation of certain subjects to the conference by the United States would lose much of its force. With this in view the state department has gone to unusual lengths in its efforts to terminate the war between Nicaragua and Honduras and prevent its spread to other Central American countries and also to guard against further troubles in the future by providing for a permanent peace commission to meet in Nicaragua. The details of this last arrangement, particularly as to time and place, are expected to be disclosed in the treaty of Amapala when the text of that recently negotiated convention reaches Washington.

LITTLE STATE, BIG SHIP

New Dreadnought May Be Named for Delaware.

Washington, May 6.—President Roosevelt has under consideration the naming of the two battleships of the Dreadnought type for which contracts will boon be awarded. The ships will be given names of states according to custom. Most of the states have been honored already, but there remain Delaware, Utah, North Dakota and New York that have no war vessels named for them. New York is eliminated for the reason that there is an armored cruiser named for the city of New York. When Oklahoma qualifies as a state it will give the navy department one additional name to draw upon. While no action was taken today it is thought likely that Delaware, the second smallest state in the union, will be honored by having one of the greatest battleships named for it and that Utah will be the other state to be so honored. An effort has been made to induce the President to authorize the renaming of the cruiser New York and to call one of the new battleships after that state, but it is not probable that the movement will succeed. Eventually the war vessel of types smaller than battleships of the first class must be renamed if the present plan is carried out.

THE CANAL WANTS LUMBER

Biggest Contract in Years to Be Advertised.

Washington, May 3.—The Isthmian canal commission is about to call for proposals for eight million feet of yellow pine, Douglas fir or redwood lumber, one of the largest contracts of this kind that has been placed in several years. Specifications will be issued in a day or two. Today the commission issued a number of circulars inviting proposals for supplying a vast amount of plant and material needed to carry on the construction of the canal. The list is very complex, covering machinery, wrought metals in various forms, sanitary fixtures, track and garden tools, wire netting, ladders, clocks, canvas, leather, sponges, soap candles, desks and a multitude of other articles. All these bids are to be opened at the commission's office on the 17th instant, and the materials are to be delivered by the bidders on the isthmus.

EXPLOSION AT CANTON

Powder Magazine Works Havoc in Old Chinese City.

European Quarter Escapes Unhurt—Many Buildings Are Wrecked by the Blast.

Hong Kong, May 3.—Very great destruction of life and property was caused at Canton yesterday evening by the explosion of a gunpowder magazine. Twenty-one bodies already have been recovered from the ruins. Hundreds of persons were injured.

Fifteen buildings were razed to the ground and over a hundred were seriously wrecked. A section two hundred feet long of the massive city wall was thrown down. The historical many-storied Pagoda escaped with slight injuries. The officials and staffs of the hospitals are doing their best to succor the sufferers.

In the Shamien suburb, where the foreigners live, a terrible shock caused by the explosion was felt, but the residents were unharmed.

The city of Canton is about six miles in circumference, and is enclosed by walls about 20 feet thick and from 25 to 40 feet high. There are 16 gates into the city besides two water gates. The famous nine-storied Pagoda, dating from the beginning of the middle ages, is situated in the western part of what is known as the Old City. The foreigners reside in the Shamien's suburb founded in 1859 on an artificial island on the Honan side of the river. The population of Canton is estimated at about 900,000.

Some idea of the force of the explosion may be gathered from the fact that the roofs of houses a mile distant from the exploded magazine were blown off. A number of important Chinese and foreign mercantile establishments were completely demolished. The bodies recovered from the ruins in the vicinity of the magazine were shockingly mutilated. Many corpses of men and women were without heads. The officer in charge of the magazine was among those killed, and when his body was recovered a pipe was found clutched in his hand, which suggests the possible cause of the explosion. The financial losses are enormous.

KING CARLOS IS COMING

Washington, May 4.—King Carlos of Portugal, has accepted the invitation of President Penna of Brazil, to visit Rio Janeiro in April, 1908, when the centenary of the opening of Bra-

KING OF PORTUGAL

zil to the commerce of the world will be commemorated. His visit will be made a great event, not only in South America, but in the entire western hemisphere, as it will be the first time a European sovereign has crossed the Atlantic ocean. It has not been determined whether the queen of Portugal will accompany King Carlos, nor whether his visit will be extended to any other country. The king very much desires to visit the United States, and it is not impossible that he may be induced to come here following the celebration at Rio.

Rio de Janeiro, May 4.—Pres. Pena will return the visit of King Carlos of Portugal at the end of 1908 or the beginning of 1909 and will be accompanied by a squadron comprising the battleships now being built.

DARING PLOT IS SUCCESS

Bomb Explosion Covers Escape of 13 Terrorists.

St. Petersburg, May 6.—A plot which resulted in the liberation of thirteen political prisoners was daringly executed at Alexandrovik, near Yekaterinoslav, yesterday, during the Easter services at the prison. While high mass was being celebrated in the prison chapel a band of revolutionists entered the building, killed the chief inspector and exploded two bombs. Under cover of the confusion which followed thirteen political prisoners, including several important terrorists, escaped. The Easter holidays otherwise passed quietly. No manifestation of anti-Jewish feeling was reported from any point in the empire. Dispatches from various cities announce the customary pardoning of minor offenders at Easter.

PROTEST AGAINST NEGROES

Westfeldt Wouldn't Have Them Sent to Oxford.

New Orleans, May 1.—Gustaf R. Westfeldt, a business man of New Orleans and a member of the board of administrators of Tulane university, has written a letter to the British ambassador at Washington, advising against the appointment of negroes to Cecil Rhodes scholarships at Oxford university. Mr. Westfeldt's letter is apropos of the recent appointment of a Pennsylvania negro to one of these scholarships. He believes the appointment of negroes will make the Rhodes scholarships unpopular in the south.

TRAINED NURSE

Remarks About Nourishing Food.

"A physician's wife gave me a package of Grape-Nuts one day, with the remark that she was sure I would find the food very beneficial, both for my own use and for my patients. I was particularly attracted to the food, as at that time the weather was very hot and I appreciated the fact that Grape-Nuts requires no cooking.

"The food was deliciously crisp, and most inviting to the appetite. After making use of it twice a day for three or four weeks, I discovered that it was a most wonderful invigorator. I used to suffer greatly from exhaustion, headaches and depression of spirits. My work had been very trying at times and indigestion had set in.

"Now I am always well and ready for any amount of work, have an abundance of active energy, cheerfulness and mental poise. I have proved to my entire satisfaction that this change has been brought about by Grape-Nuts food.

"The fact that it is predigested is a very desirable feature. I have had many remarkable results in feeding Grape-Nuts to my patients, and I cannot speak too highly of the food. My friends constantly comment on the change in my appearance. I have gained 9 pounds since beginning the use of this food." "There's a Reason." Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR
PERFECTLY REMOVED.
I have a safe and positively SURE way to take hairs off face, neck, arms, etc., FOREVER. I HAVE THE TRUE SECRET. Write for information, I send it sealed. FREE. Address HELEN CIO. DOUGLAS, 20 E. 22 St. New York

AUTOMATIC FISH HOOKS
Catches 2 fish to common hooks 1. Fish caught by even touching bait. Write today for our One Hook Free offer. Agents wanted. HAWK SPECIALTY, Dept. 114, Des Moines, Iowa.

BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADY worth $8,000 cash, will also inherit twelve thousand more, wishes to meet young or middle aged man with view to matrimony. (Poverty no objection.) Address MISS HART, Dept. 95, 51 Wabash, Chicago.

COUNT SHOT BY POLICE

Scion of Noble House Killed as Desperado.

Was Walking to San Francisco to Secure Work When Attacked; Fought Back.

San Francisco, May 3.—The supposed desperado who was killed at Willows Monday night after a running fight with a posse of officers has been identified as Count Otto Von Waldstein of Austria, son of a noble family of history, nephew to the cardinal and the Prince Wartemburg, one of the highest men in Franz Joseph's empire.

The identification was made at Willows yesterday by Miss Mary Fitzgerald, of this city, who knew him well, after the body of the young nobleman had been exhumed from the Potter's field. The identification was so complete that there can be no possibility of a mistake.

Count Otto died fighting, believing he was being attacked by a band of robbers. The posse thought it had run down Smith, the murderer of John Marcovich, of Oakland.

Count Otto Von Waldstein left Austria and family six years ago because of a love affair. He fought through the Boer war. He wandered to America a poor young man without profession to work with his hands for existence. He followed the reclamation service through the west. He quit a job in Placer county the day before his death and was walking toward San Francisco.

Francis Korbet, consul in this city for Austria-Hungary, in an interview on the affair, is quoted as follows:

"I have met Count Otto Von Waldstein frequently. His family was of the best. Waldstein was a well-educated man and not a loafer or remittance man. He lost his inheritance through unwise investments and came to California for work. He was employed in San Francisco in many capacities during the last two years, and during this time he has traveled over a greater portion of the coast. He was an athlete if no mean ability and the best shot I ever saw in my life."

Chevalier Karl Von Ruiz, secretary to the Austrian consul, will take charge of the body.

VON WALDSTEIN IS ALIVE

Report Says Austrian Count Wasn't Killed.

Portland, Ore., May 6.—A dispatch from Elamath Falls, Oregon, says that Count Otto Von Walderstein, who was reported to have been killed at Willows, California, a few days ago, is alive and well at Klamath Falls, where he is employed on government reclamation work.

ARE ISOLATING GERMANY

France and Japan Are Getting Together.

Paris, May 6.—Official confirmation has been obtained by the Associated Press of the report that negotiations are in progress between France and Japan looking to an understanding mutually guaranteeing the political and commercial interest of the two powers in the far east. The conference on the subject have been going on at Tokio and are proceeding harmoniously, but some time probably will elapse before they are concluded.

France has recognized that her possessions in Indo-China and Siam, as well as her commercial interests in the far east, would be extremely valuable in the event of war and deemed it wise to conclude an arrangement with Japan, which is willing to guarantee French interests in return for the recognition of the Japanese claims in Korea and Formosa. At the same time it is explained the entente will be strictly limited to the maintenance of the status quo. It does not touch China and has not anything resembling any offensive or defensive nature. Nevertheless, taken in connection with the Russo-Japanese understanding which shortly will be concluded and the Anglo-Russian agreement, both of which are supplementary to Anglo-Japanese and Franco-Russian alliances and the Anglo-French, the entente creates a combination in the far east and a new grouping of the powers in Europe of extreme significance. It constitutes, in effect, another signal evidence of the success of Great Britain's diplomatic maneuvering for the isolation of Germany.

HE PINES FOR HIS TEETH

Long Lost Man Heard From on Isle of Pines.

Winsted, Conn., May 2.—Henry M. Catlin, an aged eccentric, who disappeared from Harwinton, near here, last winter, has turned up at the Isle of Pines, and he writes that, having found there the Elysian Fields, he will never return to Connecticut again unless he finds that he can't get along without the set of false teeth he absentmindedly left behind at Hartford. Catlin wrote to William Goodwin, of Torrington, his conservator:

"Will you please send me some lumber? If you have one handy, I might find use for a crowbar. A whole cheese would taste good down here, if it could buck the climate. Better send a tub of butter along with it. Then I need some potatoes to plant and eat—that is, some to eat and some to plant to eat."

Mr. Catlin was about to close his communication when he recollected the false teeth, and while paying tribute to these as the only memory that would drag him off his island, he recollected that he needed some vinegar.

"Also you might go to Sam Jenkins' carpenter shop and get me some rusty nails. Also send me some matches or a recipe for making them."

"I almost forgot," he concluded; "send me a pine box."

He didn't specify dimensions of the pine box, and Goodwin has consulted the eccentric man's relatives. Catlin drifted away from Harwinton in the depth of winter, and it was feared he perished in the cold when search failed to reveal a trace of him. No one here knows how he got to the Isle of Pines.

LEOPOLD FAILED.

Paris, May 4.—Absolute confirmation has been secured by the Associated Press of the complete failure of the mission of King Leopold, of Belgium, to Paris, which was indirectly designed to secure the support of France against Great Britain in the matter of the Congo independent state by inducing a French financial institution to convert the Congo debt, hypothecating for that purpose the railroads and other franchises of the Congo to the French government, which already enjoys preference in the matter of taking over the Congo should Belgium decline to refuse to consider the proposals made on the

HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS

JENNINGS

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR

Keynotes of Harmony

SUNDAY.

This day I welcome to myself all good thoughts, and will that they should prompt and guide all my actions.

MONDAY.

Duty is not all in doing. Duty is not all in striving and battling—it is sometimes in waiting.

TUESDAY.

The west winds blow, and, singing low,
I hear the glad streams run;
The windows of my soul I throw
Wide open to the sun.

WEDNESDAY.

Magnanimity means looking for the good, expecting it.

THURSDAY.

There is an idea abroad among most people that they should make their neighbors good. One person I have to make good—myself. But my duty to my neighbor is much more nearly expressed by saying that I have to make him happy—if I may.

FRIDAY.

Let me go where'er I will,
I hear a sky born music still;
It is not only in the rose,
It is not only in the bird,
But in the darkest, meanest things,
There always, always, something sings.

SATURDAY.

He maketh me to lie down for rest and peace, and we all need the time of quietness before God. It was divine wisdom that said, "Come ye apart into a desert place and rest awhile."

Gleanings of Thought

Love, the perfect thought of thee
Lurks in all I do or see,
With my very life is blent,
Lifting it to sacrament.

I can see the halo now
Crowning every human brow,
And fair angels I surprise
Deep within my neighbor's eyes.

There is nothing drear or dull;
All is some way worshipful,
And becomes with beauty fraught
In the glory of thy thought.

Keep me to thy creed since:
Hands that serve and lips that cheer,
Feet, that following thee are found
Ever now on holy ground.
—Rose Mills Powers in Good Housekeeping.

In looking through a quantity of magazines and papers the other day, I found so many good thoughts of the kind we like to put in the Home Talk corner that I am going to make use of a few, hoping that in the collection some one will find a helpful message.

The first gleaning is a bishop's opinion of worry, taken from a recent number of McCall's Magazine. There are few who are not afflicted with the worry habit to some extent, though some have it worse than others in spite of all the advice and sermons we get regarding its harmfulness. It is a bad habit without a doubt, and if by any means we can cure ourselves, those means should be taken. At all events here is what a bishop thinks about worry:

A young man once asked a bishop, "Can man live without worrying, or is worry really a necessity of life?"

The old bishop smiled warmly upon the young man and said: "My boy, worry is not a necessity of life, and more men would be living today if that small word of five letters had never entered their vocabulary. Now, boy, let me ask you a question. Do you believe in doing anything that is useless?"

"No, sir."

"Well, worry is a good-for-nothing, useless occupation, therefore, man should let it alone. The small will of man cannot stand against the great will of God. That is why worry is useless. Is that point clear to you, young man?"

"It is, sir."

"Well, then, suppose that I had to lecture, this evening, in a certain town, and at a certain hour, and that I missed the train that would take me to the town. After finding that I could make no connections until morning it would be useless to excite myself, or tap my foot impatiently on the floor, or twist my gloves out of shape, as I have seen the fair sex do. All that would be useless and a waste of time. The thing for me to do would be to find out how I could best occupy my time, and let the lecture take care of itself. Worrying over it would it would not get me to the place.

"I once heard a clergyman tell a congregation some of the things to lay on the shelf of the mind to dry. He said in a very droll way, 'Lay them away on the highest and darkest shelf to dry and wither away.' Man has no business to worry. God meant that his life should be used to a better advantage than that. God ordains things to come to pass, and man cannot stop what the Almighty wills. No man ever stepped ahead while indulging in worry, but rather stepped backward.

"My boy, let me tell you one thing more: Worry has never puckered my brow into wrinkles, though I have lived to be eighty. I simply leave things to God."

Having used a story about the habit of worry, it is only fair to give the habit of happiness a chance, and here it is:

The habit of happiness can be acquired.

Begin each morning by resolving to enjoy something during the day. It may be in the sunrise, a child's play and laughter or a pretty touch of the landscape.

Learn to look in each experience which comes for a little pleasure. You will be surprised to find how many things that you thought commonplace and rather disagreeable, possess either an amusing or instructive side.

No matter how disagreeable a duty is some happiness may be gotten out of it even if it is only the thought that by your efforts you are getting it out of the way.

If the duty must be repeated continually you can get some comfort as well as happiness out of the fact that you are cultivating your patience and strength of will power, both of which are esential to happiness or success.

Each human being is his own clay, out of which he may make an image either good or bad, according to his moulding. This thought is embodied in these words about character building:

Character building must be done by the individual alone. It is dull, slow hard work with many a burden to carry.

No matter how lowly the sphere in life may be, no matter how limited the environments, character can be built at will.

There are people of brains, wealth and position who are failures, and there are those of limited abilities and humble position who are yet successful, inasmuch as they have made the utmost of themselves and their opportunities.

There is no satisfaction that can compare with that of looking back across the years and finding that you have grown in self-control, in charity of judgment, in a sense of justice, in generosity and unselfishness.

This is a description of the woman who is a blessing to herself and family:

Blessed is the woman who is of a contented spirit, for she is veritable sunshine to the hearts of her family and friends. Not the kind of contentment, however, that is first cousin to shiftlessness and is satisfied with mediocrity in persons and things, having neither ambition nor desire for improvement, though opportunity lingers but round the corner; but the contentment which, when every effort has been made and matters cannot be mended, bravely and cheerfully puts into practice that what can't be cured must be endured.

Blessed, indeed, is the woman who understands the art of putting the best foot forward; for success will always meets her half way. What if things are going rather badly and one is a little seedy and run down at the heel? There is nothing to be gained by proclaiming it from the housetops.

On the other hand, much is to be lost, and such a procedure often puts the finishing touch to threatened disaster; for, by the world's standard, nothing succeeds like success, and even a slight veneering of the latter, produced by the legitimate putting forward the best foot, often has the effect of inviting the genuine article.

Blessed is the cheerful woman; for she brings to her husband a dower of untold wealth. Cheerfulness, like the measles, is catching and every one who comes in contact with the cheerful woman becomes infected—there is no dodging it.

Here is a thought about adapting ourselves to our work or station in life:

What matters the nature of our work so long as it is well done? We do not glean happiness according to our station in life, but according to how well we adapt ourselves to that station. Whatever our station, there will be trials to bear and responsibilities to shoulder; and commensurate with our bearing of them will be our satisfaction, our happiness and our peace.

One way to keep the boys at home is suggested by the writer of this bit of sensible advice:

Women would find their sons much easier entertained at home if they would encourage them in some peculiar hobby, and forgive the little extra trouble the brushing up afterward gives them. The encouraging of a hobby certainly implies self-sacrifice on the part of the mother, but, if she is wise, she will give her boy a corner of the home as his own den, where he can bestow his properties, make as much litter as he chooses, and work out at his leisure the pursuit of his harmless hobby.

Perhaps it may take him many hours to turn a soap box into a corner cupboard, but do not laugh at the work of art when it is finished. Praise it rather. It is better for a boy to do such things in his odd hours than spend his evenings with rough boys, perhaps learning to smoke, drink, bet and swear.

In behalf of the girls another says:

There is nothing better for a girl, sometimes, than a little hearty praise when performing household duties. Many good people act in a directly opposite manner, and think nothing better than fault-finding and blame. We find sore burdens enough, bitterness and pain and hard work enough in our lives to depress us and keep us humble. A hearty word of commendation or even a look of appreciation will brighten the heart and send a girl ahead with new hope and energy, and if given in the right moment will do her no harm. We know of girls who are really heart starved for a little praise and appreciation of the many small deeds they accomplish from day to day, and become wayward and depressed for the lack of appreciation from their parents, who really think they are using their children in a kindly manner.

And last, but not least, is a word of counsel for those who are inclined to talk too much:

The woman who reveals her inmost thoughts to her friend has no reason for complaint if that friend passes on her confidences to another. We cannot expect others to exert greater reticence than we do ourselves. There is a responsibility in imparting our own secrets, as well as in keeping those of others. Many a broken friendship can be traced to nothing more than a repeated confidence, which should never have been bestowed in the first place.

The Cozy Corner

A MOTHER'S LETTER.

I have, as yet, received but two copies of The Blade, but I like it very much and feel sure we mothers can be benefited by exchanging ideas, as the editor has given us a chance to do, and I hope no one will wait for some one else to write, but just sit down, as I am doing, and do the best you can to say something to help some other mother. No one can do more than that.

In the care and bringing up of our children do not let us be afraid to let the smaller ones help. You will be surprised to see how many helpful things they can do if you will only give them a chance. It will keep them out of mischief, for children must be active in some way, it will make them happy to think they are helping mother, and will teach them how to do things right when they are older.

Let children play out of doors as much as possible. A box of nice, clean sand is the best thing in the world for the baby to play in, and where she can amuse herself for an hour at a time.

Teach them to be honest and to tell the truth; study their ways, for there are few brothers and sisters in any family who have exactly the same disposition, and each one must be treated according to his or her especial needs. I have raised six children and no two are turned alike. Some of them I could rule with kindness and by praising them for what they did, and some had to be ruled by the help of the rod. We read so many letters where the mothers say to never use a switch, but there are times, and children, when this seems to be the only thing that will answer. I am sure no mother likes to do this—I know I would sooner raise half a dozen by any other means than one who had to be punished in this way, and after I had whipped one I had to go off by myself and cry, but it was all that I could do.

It seemed sometimes as if the boys would take up every bad word they heard on the street, and would swear like any bad man, but I broke the habit. I would always talk to them after they quit crying and tell them I loved them all the same, but wanted them to be good so everyone else would love them, and that could not be expected if they used such language. Then I would kiss and cuddle them and soon their faces would be smiling and they were happy, but they did not forget the whipping when they were going to swear again.

When I hear little boys on the street swearing and using vulgar words, I pity them, but I think the parents are to blame and will be held to an account for the wrong the child does.

Dear Cozy Corner mothers, did you ever think that if more attention was paid to the training of your boys there would be less danger to the girls when these boys are men? It seems to be considered necessary for a boy to sow a crop of wild oats, but why should they any more than a girl? You know what happens to a girl who does that. If it is right for one, it is right for the other, for we parents are just as responsible for making good men of our boys as we are for keeping our girls pure and sweet women.

Another thing for mothers to think of: Do not send your children away because they "bother" you. I know many—yes, many—mothers who send their children where they are not wanted (and the mother knows it) to keep them "out of the way." In the first place, no mother has a right to put her troubles on some other woman's shoulders, and next, if children get an idea they are not wanted at home, and form a habit of running around, it will be hard work to break the habit, and as they grow older they will stray farther and farther from home and the parent's influence. I give my boys the same training at home that I do my one girl, as far as morals are concerned, and, though we cannot tell always what the children will do when they are away from us, I do not have reason to think they go very far from the teachings they have had.

I have written more than I intended to, but I would like to say just a word to those who are invalids. I have been one for a long time and can sympathize with you, and I do not know how I could pass the long, weary hours if I could not read. I haven't very much education, but would not exchange what I have for anything else in the world. In my reading I try to add to the little knowledge I have. It helps me to be cheerful and not make myself a trial to my family by all the time complaining, or talking about my troubles. They all have their own burdens to bear and we should try not to add to them. I often sing some of the old hymns I have learned, when my pain is very great, and it helps me. One of my favorites is this:

"I must tell Jesus all of my trials,
I cannot bear my burdens alone,
If we will but ask Him, He will help us
He ever loves and care for His own."

If I have not worn out my welcome I will come and tell you how I keep house with the help of my daughter.—Mrs. L. J. Graves.

The writer of the above letter will be gladly received when she cares to come again. Letters describing home life, no matter how plain or simple, and letters pertaining to anything in which women are interested or are doing, are what the Cozy Corner needs to make it interesting.—Ed.

Truly we live and learn—if we will—and I learned for the first time in my long life that worms, and "such," had souls, when I read the letter on the Transmigration of Souls, by "C. H. B.," in The Blade. I had never before known that God breathed His Spirit—which we consider the soul, into any of the created things, before man was created in His image. Another thing that was new to me was the statement that the soul could "enter a lower or worse" condition after the death of one body. On the contrary, I have always thought from what I have read on the subject that unless the soul progressed, it must be reincarnated on the same level, but not on a lower one. However, as I said, we live and learn, and whatever be the opinion or faith of "C. H. B." her recipes given in the Cook's Department were most excellent.—Sarah B. Hamilton.

PLEASE GIVE NAME.

Will the writer of the good letter signed, "A Know Nothing Subscriber, L. D. T. R.," kindly send her name to the editor of the Cozy Corner? It is a newspaper rule not to publish unsigned communications. The name will not be used for publication, but we should like to print the letter of L. D. T. R.

Seek not to have things happen as you choose them. Rather choose them to happen as they do. So shall you live happily.—Epictetus.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S WORK FOR CRIPPLES

There is much work for the deformed going on in the various parts of the world, and in this work women are especially active. In the May number of The Craftsman is an article which says, among other interesting things, that Mrs. Humphrey Ward, one of the most famous of present-day writers, was the pioneer in advocating the education of cripples in England and is known and loved by many hundreds who never heard of Robert Elsmere or The Marriage of William Ashe. It was through her influence that the London school board decided to give financial aid, in an experimental way, to a few children who met in 1898 in the Passamore-Edwards Settlement in Tavistock Place. Here they led happy lives, ate a dinner paid for by themselves at the rate of three and half pence, and returned to their tenement homes at night with a new outlook on life. Mrs. Ward advised the forming of local committees, and also leagues for sending flowers to the school. She writes:

"As the movement spreads from town to town we may certainly hope to see a diminution in our crippled population. The skilled intelligence of the community will be brought to bear upon them, in addition to that parental affection which, as a rule, they get largely, although ignorantly. The schools will arrest and prevent disease, will protect the latter stages of convalescence—one of their most valuable uses—and strengthen weakness." Speaking of the effect of the schools on the children, she says: "The happiness of the new schools is one of their most delightful characteristics. Freed from the dread of being jostled by chairs, or knocked down by the crowd in the playground, with hours, food and rest portioned to their needs, these maimed and fragile creatures begin to expand and unfold like leaves in the sun."

Children are kept up to only sixteen years of age, but the elements of trades are taught, harness making being one of the best. Jewelery seems to be very successful, also tailoring and gardening.

Another incident connected with the work being done for crippled children in our own country, is this

Even among cripples who never grow old enough to take their place among the wage-earners the desire to do something with the ever-restless fingers is one which ought to be gratified. As an art student I had an experience with a helpless little boy which taught me a never-to-be-forgotten lesson. A Settlement worker asked me to go with her to a Brooklyn tenement to take some modeling wax to a little boy named Freddie, a victim of Pott's disease (spinal tuberculosis)), so far developed that blindness had set in. The street was a wretched one of rickety tenements, where it seemed as if nothing inspiring could ever happen, but to Freddie it had been a school of rich and varied experiences. All day he sat in his little go-cart on the doorstep, and watched the games of the children on the street the proud strut of the "copper" on his rounds, and, better than all, the glittering, clanging fire engines. The ambulance and police patrol, splendid in shining paint, were watched with bated breath to see where they would stop. Such was Freddie's life, diversified by the representation on paper of all the characters of this little theatre in which "Little Humpy" was always an onlooker, never an actor. Yet, his talent for drawing made him the admiration of "all the fellers on the block" until the sad time came when he could no longer see the street. Then he lay all day on a cot between the hot kitchen stove and the window, immersed in a cloud of soapsuds—for his mother was a "washerlady"—his restless fingers aching for something to do. In vain the "Settlement Lady" tried to cheer him with stories;—even the "Ugly Duckling," beloved of kindergarten children, was beyond his experience and incomprehensible to him. But at last the "Settlement Lady" was struck with the idea of asking me to take him some modeling wax. His fingers no sooner touched the plastic substance than he called out "Now I can have fun, now I'm as good as the other fellers," and set to work to model Officer Doyle on our block. Soon there he was, helmet and night stick complete, even to brass buttons as large proportionately as saucers, so that when Freddie's brother came from school he at once exclaimed, "Sure, any bloke would know 'twas Officer Doyle," and called in an admiring audience to view the "cleverness of our Freddie." From that day until his little fingers grew too feeble for even that light task, he lay daily propped on his elbow and spent hours working with the wax, forgetful of everything but his own creations. Such easily procured happiness, at an outlay of a little time and a quarter of a dollar!

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

A Few Suggestions

A little borax in the water in which the hands are washed, will prevent them from perspiring and also tend to whiten the skin.

A teaspoonful each of ammonia and powdered alum, dissolved in a pint of boiling water, will prevent excessive perspiration of the hands or feet, and under the arms. Apply after bathing the parts with a sponge, and let it dry on the skin.

Equal parts of tartar emetic and sugar mixed and moistened with a drop or two of water, placed where ants can get at it will soon clear the house of these pests. If one trial does not finish them, the second seldom fails to drive them all away.

To remove grease and dirt from woolen goods, wring a cloth out of kerosene and rub the cloth with it, always rubbing the way of the grain of the cloth, doing especial work where the worst spots are. Then with a dry cloth go over it all with steady strokes until it is dry. Hang the garment out of doors for a while, and the odor will disappear as the spots have already done.

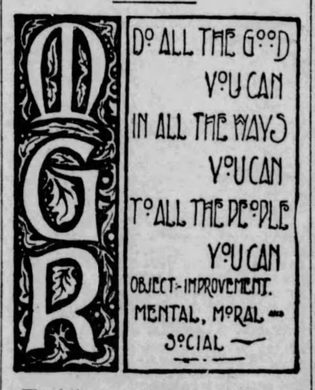
If a piece of blotting paper is used in pressing woolen goods, it will absorb all of the moisture and thus avoid leaving any shiny appearance.

It is found difficult sometimes to paper walls that have been previously whitewashed. To do this successfully, scrape all of the whitewash and lime away with a hoe, or a dull knife, then wash the walls with strong vinegar, being sure to wet every spot. When this is dry, cover with newspapers, put on with a strong flour starch. Then put on the wall paper and it will never pull off.

When using celery, do not throw away the green leaves; dry them in a moderate oven, keeping the door open to prevent burning, then rub them between your hands till powdered and place in a tightly corked bottle. These are excellent to use for flavoring soups as these leaves will give a better celery flavor than celery salt will.

If you have an old rag carpet that is faded, or quite badly worn, wash it, mend and nail it smoothly to the floor of the room where it is needed. Boil two quarts of linseed in two quarts of water until it is a jelly and with an old broom go over the carpet with the hot jelly until the carpet is well soaked. Next give it —when dry—two coats of any reliable paint and when this is dry, your carpet will look equal to a high priced linoleum, and wear for years. The paint can be renewed as needed.

A unique cake was recently prepared for a child's party. It was made in a tin pan, of sawdust, covered with waxed paper for frosting. In this pie were placed little gifts for each child present; these were placed in the pie and on the top of each package was fastened a little candle stuck on with a drop of wax. The "frosting" was cut in as many slices as there were gifts and after the dinner, each child chose a candle of the color she preferred, and with it drew out the gift that was attached to it.



The following open letter is written in answer to many letters of inquiry that have been received in regard to the M. G. R. company, and in particular to one who has asked if "the M. G. R. column has any other end and aim than to give the writers of the letters an opportunity to have something printed." It will also answer many questions as to the requirements for membership, though no printed words can give to a stranger an adequate idea of the help and benefit that has been found in the letters resulting from the establishment of the M. G. R.'s:

My dear "R. M. D.":

Because I do not know if it be Madame or Sir, having known good friends of either sex to bear the name you sign, I use your "pen name," which I most earnestly hope will not be considered by you as a "nom de guerre," as we are all a peace loving company.

In answer to your question, "What is the M. G. R. column, anyway?" I must give you a little ancient history. Several years ago a request was made to The Blade for a "department for us girls; something between the Cozy Corner for the old people and the children's column." Recognizing the need of some educational treatment for the younger members of The Blade correspondents who, while lacking in knowledge of the commonest rules of spelling, expression or good English, were very ambitious to "write for the papers"—an ambition that comes to a great many young people—we decided to establish such a department with the following rules for admission:

The name Merry-Go-Rounds was given to this column by one of The Blade staff who imagined that it would be merely a "light comedy." The requirements were, that some member of the correspondent's family must be a subscriber to the Weekly or Daily Blade; particular care must be taken to make all manuscript as correct in spelling and composition, general appearance and correct expression, as possible. that all discussions or comments that were in the least "slangy," or unkind, must be omitted from letters, and that each member must write at least once a year, something of general interest for the column.

The interest in this new department grew rapidly, and from the six who wrote the first letters, we have now the names of over 2,500, who have, at some time, written to The Blade M. G. R. Some of the original names still appear occasionally.

After a time there came a petition that the boys be admitted—a natural consequence for "where the girls are, the boys will surely go." The proposal met with favor when placed before the girls, and the boys were admitted on the same terms. This arrangement necessitated a chaperone, and then "Miss Prudence" came to the fore and she was accepted as confidential friend and adviser to her girls and boys, and counts some of them as very dear children, although they are, many of them married and she is a "newspaper" grandmother to a score or more of M. G. R. babies.

After another time the privilege of personal correspondence was granted to bona fide M. G. R.'s, and it has been a source of much pleasure to those who are permitted to enjoy it.

In all of the years of its existence the educational feature has been made very prominent; incorrect spelling of common words, faulty English and as far as possible foolish letters, have received especial attention at the hands of the chaperone, and every care taken to prevent any bad results from the correspondence. If you have read recent numbers of The Blade you have seen perhaps that the question of correspondence in one of its phases has been made the subject of discussion.

We have had from time to time "paper" trips to different countries and cities. For these certain ones were selected to describe the visits made in each place. This necessitated a considerable study in order that the interesting points in that city be fully explained.

In lighter vein we have had picnics and parties, where each one added to the interest of the occasion by descriptions of the dinners, games, etc. One Christmas party gave much information upon the decoration of the tables and the proper serving of the dinner.

If you have been a reader of The Blade "for thirty years," you must recall these events and with this explanation, will better understand what the M. G. R. really is.

Our motto is to "Do all the good to all the people and in all the ways we can;" our object is self-improvement and mutual help and to live the motto in our daily lives. The mutual help is given by the descriptions of different portions of our own country and of places visited by those who have had such opportunities; by description of the homes, and home lives, of the members and by the sympathy and encouragement expressed in the letters.

Any young man or woman over sixteen years of age—from then there is no age limit—regardless of color or creed, who will promise—and keep the promise—to accept the terms given above, will be welcome to membership.

In short, The Blade Merry-Go-Rounds, is a company of earnest, ambitious young men and women who are striving to do what they can to make the world a little better for their having lived, and they are succeeding, as the many letters of approval and appreciation of their letters in The Blade show—and Miss Prudence is more than proud of those who so faithfully stand by her in endeavoring to keep up the standard established from the first, in this department of The Blade.

A new correspondent brings as her introduction a bit of most excellent advice. She is surely welcome—and right here Miss Prudence wishes to suggest, as she has many times done—that in asking admission to the M. G. R. it is wiser to write something that will show what may be expected from you than merely say you will write such a letter if you are admitted. Write the letter first.

"Did you never view some life which, though it might not come in close contact with yours, gave you the feeling that to know that person would be to realize one of your heart's desires? Something of this feeling inspired me after reading the letters of this column in the first copy of The Blade, which has only recently come into our home, through the kindness of a friend, a favor we deeply appreciate, so I ask for admission and as an introduction will tell you that I am an ex-music teacher, my devotion to the profession having caused the nervous collapse which makes the "ex" necessary.

It may amuse you to know that in earlier years I entertained great literary aspirations and hoped some time to be a writer of books and poems. Now, although "The prisoned bird doth ofttimes sing, it is never at the bidding of its jailor." Instead, my latest genius (?) has discovered a scientific way of washing dishes. "If you cannot realize your ideal, then idealize the real." In other words, make the best of what you have. It pays; it is the first principle of happiness for all who will accept it.

My desires are ever upward and onward, and now, knowing my creed also my chief idiosyncrasies, am I considered eligible to your progressive circle? I shall offer no suggestions until assured of acceptance.—"Athello."

In the words of an amiable publisher—"Accepted with thanks."—Ed.

Miss Prudence is wondering if all the girls in West Virginia are "Brown Eyes" and all the boys "Country Lads," or is just a coincidence that she has received several letters asking for admission to the M. G. R., that are signed in that way. When she uses these letters, the writers must not be surprised to find themselves numbered according to the date of their letters.

Hints for the Cook

BAKING POWDER BISCUIT.

In using rhubarb for pies or sauce, if a tiny pinch of soda is dropped into the water in which it is cooked it will take away the sharp flavor that is objectionable to many persons. If more than a very small quantity is used it will spoil the flavor entirely.

Mint Veal Loaf.

Veal and other meats that require much seasoning are improved by adding mint in some form. For a veal loaf prepare the meat as usual and pack in the fold, for this cooked meat is used. In a large cup place some bruised mint leaves, cover with boiling water, cover and let it stand until the water is cold; strain, reheat and when boiling add to it a teaspoonful of gelatine that has been softened in cold water and stir all lito a pint of veal stock and pour over the meat. Set it away till cold and serve in slices.

One Way to Scramble Eggs.

Put a teacupful of milk in a saucepan with a teaspoonful of butter. When this boils up add to it six eggs lightly beaten and a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt. Stir continually until it thickens, scraping it from the bottom so it will not burn, and continue to stir it after it has been removed from the fire. Serve in a hot dish immediately, as it loses most of its goodness if not kept very hot.

Baking Powder Biscuit.

Mix and sift two cups bread flour (once sifted), one-half teaspoon salt, and four and one-half teaspoons baking powder. Work in one tablespoon each lard and butter, using the tips of the fingers; then add gradually three-fourths cup milk, mixing with a caseknife. Toss on a floured board, and pat and roll lightly until one-half inch in thickness. Shape with a round biscuit-cutter, first dipped in flour. Place close together in a buttered pan and bake in a hot oven fifteen minutes.

FROM BROWN TO GREEN

When all the brown is turning green
The baby buds and leaves are seen;
They push their heads out, one by one,
And nod and smile to greet the sun.

When all the brown is turning green
The little birds their feathers preen;
They love the coming of the spring,
And so they build their nest and sing.

When all the brown is turning green
Over the brook the bushes lean,
And dip their fingers in the tide,
And scatter drops on every side.

A little child may love them all—
The buds, the brook, the birds that sing,
And watch the spring come softly down
To change to green the earth so brown.

And so I like to romp and play
On such a warm and sunny day.
I feel as happy as a queen
When all the brown is turning green!
—Annie Willis McCullough.

Music by Electricity

FROM THE MAY ST. NICHOLAS.

When the doorbell rang at the Browns' home, Gertrude was just coming out of the dining room; she said to her mother that she would open the front door. She did so, and saw on the piazza Thomas Wentworth, a schoolmate, who lived on Main street.

"Good evening, Thomas."

"Oh! Evening, Gerty. Mother sent me over with some fresh compliments right out of our garden, with her strawberries."

"You are excited, Thomas. Come in."

"Guess you would be excited if you had been with me just now. As I came along Main street, I heard a band playing near the corner of Myrtle avenue, and when I got to the corner under the arc light I heard a full brass band as plain as could be—and there was no band anywhere in sight. Jimmy! I thought it was magic till I saw a lot of people staring at the arc light—and the music came right out of the lamp!"

"Yes," said Gertrude, "and when we were at supper we had music out of a rubber tree. Mother, here is Thomas."

Gertrude's mother came to the door and took the strawberries and said it was very kind in his mother to send them and kind in Thomas to bring them.

"Come in, Thomas. We are to have some music this evening. This is Thomas, father."

This last she said to Mr. Brown, who had come out of the dining room, followed by his eldest daughter, Mabel, and her husband, Mr. Hayden-Jones, the organist at the Second parish.

"Glad to see you, Thomas," said Mr. Brown. "Hang up your hat and come into the living room. We have a little surprise for you."

Thomas gladly accepted the invitation, for he hoped that Mr. Hayden-Jones would play Hiawatha and the Turkish Patrol on the piano, for he liked the swing and marchlike melodies of these two pieces of music. Thomas sat down with Gertrude on the broad window seat next to the Big Boston fern growing in its flower pot in the corner of the room. Then Thomas observed that the piano was closed and that Mr. and Mrs. Br... had taken seats on each side of ... center table and Mr. Hayden-J... and his wife were seated by the ... place, and he wondered if they w... really to have any music.

"Now, Gertrude," said Mrs. Bro... "we are all ready. You may turn ... the switch."

Gertrude touched a button on ... wall, then came back and sat bes... Thomas on the window seat and ... in a whisper:

"Sit close to the fern—and d... jump."

Thomas wondered what she me... when—

"Boom! Boom! Rattlety boom!"

And Thomas said "Sixty!" and ... ly jumped off his seat.

Somebody had struck a big ... drum right in the middle of the ... ton fern.

Everybody said "Hush!" ... Thomas said: "Ex-excuse me!" ... sat looking in amazement all ar... the room. There seemed to be a ... brass band—bigger and louder, ... ever so much better than a circus ... —right in the room:. He was sure ... sound came out of the great fern ... side him, and yet it was all over ... room, and must be out in the hall. ... he noticed that Norah, the waitr... was standing in the dining room ... listening to the magic music.

Everybody sat listening to the ... did band as it played a grand ma... clear, loud and sonorous as if every ... of the musicians sat right in the ro... and there was not a soul there, ... Thomas—and the family. The ... march came to an end and everyb... declared that it was just like hearing ... real band go by in the street.

Thomas was sure this must be ... same magical music that he heard ... Main street, and he naturally wanted ... know all about it, and how it was ... Of course, being an intelligent Americ... boy, he knew it was not magic at ... but some new, strange and wonder... music made by somebody playing ... something, somewhere.

"What is it? Where does it ... from?"

"That's right, Thomas. The ... headed boy always asks questions. ... Here comes another piece. Let's ... a few more and then Mabel or her ... band will tell you all—Hush!"

(To Be Continued.)

Answers to Puzzles of April ...

1.—Thomas Chatterton.
2.—20 ft. (See Chat).
3.—Words forming square: ... open, pend, ends.
4.—Cur-bless, curbless; cow... cowled; cat-ching, catching; bear-... bearably; dog-ma, dogma; pig-... pigmy; cob-web, cobweb; men-... menace.
5.—According to a Greek myth, ... cissa, a youth who once saw his ... reflected in a pool, was so much ple... with it, that he remained to watch ... until his features paled and was ... then a god caused him to be tur... into the flower which is now our ... cissus.
6.—Barry Cornwall wrote:
"The sea! The sea! The open sea!
The blue, the fresh, the ever-free!
Without a mark, without a bound,
It runneth the earth's wide regions round."

Chat.

The solution sent by R. A. Lee ... his problem answered today, is th... To find the sum of perpendicular ... hypothenuse, divide the square of ... base by the difference between ... pendicular and hypothenuse. ... squared, and divided by 4 equals ... ft. the length of the rope and the ... less 4 ft.; 36 ft. plus 4 ft. equals ... the length of the pole and rope; 1-... 40 ft. equals 20 ft., the length of ... pole.

There were no ladies present in ... 'Cademy this morning, the class ... sisting of Sure Shot, Horace, ... W. Haselton, W. R. Lee, Roscoe H... ton and W. P. E.

Horace: You missed your guess, ... had a most excellent lesson.

Geo. W. Haselton claims to be ... oldest pupil in the 'Cademy, as he ... be 85 years old on the 10th of the ... ing August. Can any of you ... beat that?

W. R. Lee: You are the third ... in the 'Cademy and all are welco...

Roscoe Horton: You did not ... your lesson quite correctly this ... but that is no reason why you sho... not come again.

In speaking of Sure Shot's prob... (April 11), W. P. E. says: "A ... problem, clearly stated. Give us ... other."

Banner Puzzlers

For March.

New Work.....Illi Nois
Solutions.....Horace

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born at Norwich, Conn., August 25, 1783; entered the U. S. navy at an early age; commanded the privateer brig Gen. Armstrong in a two days' engagement with the boats of three British ships in Fayal Roads, September 26 and 27, 1814. He was appointed sailing master in the navy; became warden of the port of New York, where he regulated the pilot boat service, and erected signal telegraphs at the Battery and the Narrows. He was also the designer of the present U. S. flag. He died in New York City, January 28, 1861. HORACE.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

How long will it take a fly, traveling at the rate of 100 steps a minute, to walk from a point at one end of a cylinder, 6 ft. in circumference and 8 ft. high, to a point directly opposite at the other end of the cylinder, making one circuit, if it takes 1-10 of an inch at each step? FLOYD BROADY.

3.—DIAMOND.

X
X X X
X X X X X
X X X
X

1.—A consonant.
2.—A small bird resembling a mouse.
3.—The "Wrestler" (Bible).
4.—Any plaything.
5.—A consonant.

LEWIS ANDERSON.

4.—DECAPITATIONS.

Behead a defect, and leave a statute.
Behead smallest, and leave toward the rising sun.
Behead "where seeds are formed," and leave changeable.
Behead a freak, and leave a pronoun.
Behead to change habitation, and leave to move to another place.
Behead hinder part, and leave an organ of the body.
Behead frozen vapor, and leave at this time.
The letters removed spell one of nature's chief beauties. E. SUGDEN.

5.—QUERY.

What city was called "The Lady of Kingdoms?" W. P. E.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Search thine own heart; what paineth thee
In others, in thyself may be.
All dust is frail, all flesh is weak;
Be thou the true man thou dost seek."
R. A. LEE.

GLIMPSES OF HISTORY.

The first permanent settlement ... English speaking people on the Am... ican continent was made at Jamest... Va., on May 13, 1607. The three h... dredth anniversary of this event ... near at hand, and the people of t... United States will in 1907 celebr... the Ter-Centennial birthday of the ... tion.

Napoleon prohibited the use of ... moustache to all the infantry in ... army except the grenadiers of the ... Guard.

The ordinary folding fan is said ... have been invented in Japan in ... seventh century by a native ar... who derived the idea from the way ... which the bat closes its wings.

Alexander the Great is the only ... ebrated man of history of whom ... may be truthfully said: He was b... in Europe, died in Asia, and is bur... in Africa.

The smallest bird is a Brazil... humming bird. It is a little lar... than a common honey bee, and we... five grains.

"Pocahontas," signifying "bri... stream between two hills," was not ... real name of Powhattan's "dear ... daughter." Her name among her p... ple was Matacka, and the substitut... of Pocahontas was due to a super... tion prevailing among the Indians t... a knowledge of their true na... placed them under the evil spell ... strangers. She had one brother, wh... name was Nantaquans, and two sist... called Matachanna and Cleopatra.

The Biggest Kitchen in the Wor...

The largest kitchen in the world ... in that great Parisian store, the B... Marche, which has four thousand e... ployes. The smallest kettle conta... one hundred quarts, and the larg... five hundred. Each of the fifty roa... ing pans is big enough for three h... dred cutlets. Each dish for bak... potatoes holds two hundred ... twenty-five pounds. When ome... are on the bill of face seven thous... eight hundred eggs are used at on... For cooking alone, sixty cooks a... 100 assistants are always at ... ranges.

BOISE FILLS FOR TRIAL

Lodging Accommodations Are Nearly Exhausted.

Both Sets of Counsel Issue Statements Charging Opponents With Obstruction.

Boise, Idaho, May 6.—Nearly every available room in Boise, the capital of Idaho, has been reserved for lawyers, witnesses or newspaper men in attendance on the court which will try Secretary William D. Haywood, of the Western Federation of Miners on the charge of murdering former Governor Frank Steunenberg at Caldwell, Idaho, on December 30, 1905. While there is little or no public discussion of the case, the undercurrent of interest runs strong and every incoming train brings additions to the large number of persons connected with the case who are already on the ground.

That there might be some delay in the case, set for May 9, has been intimated from time to time, but the fear of this has now been dissipated by statements from both sides. Clarence Darrow of Chicago, and E. F. Richardson, of Denver, leading counsel for the defense of Haywood, have stated that they are ready for trial.

Counsel for the prosecution, James H. Hawley and United States Senator W. E. Borah, who have been engaged especially are of the opinion that there will be no further delay. An application for a bill of particulars, filed by the defense will be argued this afternoon before Judge Fremont Woo., who will try the Haywood case; but as his decision is not appealable, it is not thought that this will cause any postponement, though the motion will probably be refused.

The history of the cases of the men charged with the murder of Steunenberg shows much delay, all of which has been necessarily expensive to the state and to the defense. The state has already paid bills to the amount of $52,000, and at the last session of the legislature an appropriation of $50,000 additional was unanimously passed.

When Governor Steunenberg was assassinated, the Mine Owners' association offered a reward of $5,000 for the arrest of the murderer. Later this amount was returned to the mine owners by Governor Gooding, with the statement that the state of Idaho would defray the cost of the prosecution of the murderer or murderers, whoever he or they may be. The defense fund raised by union labor throughout the country and an emergency fund contributed by the Western Federation of Miners are reported to be large. The total cost of carrying on this case from first to last will be enormous.

James H. Hawley, leading counsel for the prosecution, yesterday explained the reasons for the delay in the trial of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone. It has been charged that the state wilfully caused the delay, and that the prisoners have been kept in confinement without trial for an unwarranted period. Mr. Hawley said:

"The revised statutes of the United States, treating of appeals to the United States supreme court from United States circuit courts in habeas corpus, where a prisoner is held by state courts, makes null and void any action of the state pending an appeal. The great majority of courts of last resort hold any action on the part of the trial court absolutely void until the decision of the supreme court of the United States has been actually rendered.

"It will be seen, therefore, that if in May, 1906, we had proceeded with the case in the trial court of this state, before the decision of the supreme court had been rendered, the defendants would have been discharged, as they could not a second time be put in jeopardy of their lives.

"Senator Borah and myself, acting for the state, shortly before the convening of the district court of Canyon county, in May, 1906, called the attention of the defendants' attorneys to this provision of the United States statutes, and stated, in a letter to them, that we were ready and anxious for an immediate trial, and if they were ready, they should arrange matters so that we could proceed to trial without harm being worked to the defendants. We pointed out that all of their rights would be saved if the appeal from the circuit court was dismissed.

"The attorneys for the defendants answered our letter, declining to dismiss the appeal and expressing themselves as fearful that a question of jurisdiction might arise upon the proceedings of the supreme court of this state, which would be injurious to them if the appeal from the United States circuit court was dismissed.

"On the opening day of the state district court, in May, 1906, we called the attention of that court to the section of the United States statutes, and the court, after due consideration, held that no proceedings could be had in that court as long as the appeal from the United States circuit court was pending in the United States supreme court. This ruling necessarily continued the case until the appeal was disposed of.

"Delays in the trials of criminal cases almost invariably work hardships upon the prosecution and operate in favor of the defense. I am not complaining because the defendants did not go on with the trial in May of last year by the dismissal of the appeal mentioned. They acted within their legal rights in refusing, but the refusal should have precluded complaint for the delay."

On the cause of delay, Clarence Darrow, of counsel for the defense, said:

"The defendants have not only been ready for trial, but have insisted on trial all the time since the indictments were returned 14 months ago. Every motion for continuance has been made by the state and resisted by us. After the men were brought to Idaho, writs of habeas corpus were asked in the state court and in the federal court to cover any question of jurisdiction that might arise. Both of these cases were advanced for as early a hearing as we could get.

"The United States statutes provide that where an appeal is pending to the supreme court of the United States, no judgment, or execution, can be carried out pending that appeal. As applied to this case, this statute means that if the defendants had been convicted, sentence could not have been carried out until the supreme court had passed on the appeal; but, in the meantime, the courts of Idaho had the same right to try the men while the appeal was pending as they had after the appeal had been disposed of. If there could be any doubt under the statute, which there could not, the supreme court of the United States expressly decided the matter in this way in the case of Mrs. Rogers, of Vermont, who was tried and convicted, pending such an appeal."

A number of labor unions and federations throughout the country are to be represented during the trial by members especially chosen for the purpose. These representatives will attend the trial and make reports to their organizations. It was proposed to have an unofficial jury of twelve representatives of union labor hear all the testimony and argument and formally vote on the guilt or innocence of the accused, but this plan has, it is said, been abandoned. Several union representatives have already reached Boise, and others will come during the week.

CHILD LABOR ACT SIGNED

Eight-Hour Day for Children in New York.

Albany, N. Y., May 6.—Gov. Hughes has approved the Page child labor bill, desired by the child labor committees and the Consumers' League. It provides that no minor under 16 years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in any factory in this state before 8 a. m. or after 5 p. m., or more than eight hours in any one day. The permitted hours now are 6 a. m. to 7 p. m., and a nine hour day is permitted. The act will not take effect until January 1, 1908.

SECLUSION FOR THE JURY

House Is Rented for Their Reception.

Court Room Is Being Enlarged and Remodeled for Convenience of the Public.

Boise, Idaho, May 4.—The jury which will try Secretary Wm. Haywood, of the Western Federation of Miners, for complicity in the murder of former Gov. Steunenberg, at Caldwell, Idaho, December 30, 1905, will keep housed during the trial. The law of Idaho provides that such juries shall be kept together and in seclusion from public contact, and the higher courts have always insisted on a strict compliance with the provision. Therefore, rather than take any chances with the publicity of a hotel in this case, Sheriff Shad Hodgin, responsible for the custody of the jurors, has hired a house for them. The house, an attractive, well built structure, standing on a neat lawn and garden, is just across the street that flanks the rear of Ada county court house, and within about 300 feet of the court room.

To make the daily journeys of the jury as direct as possible, the sheriff has constructed a temporary stairway from the rear of the second story of the court house. Its upper landing is the platform of a fire escape, and it is reached through the ante room of Judge Wood's chambers. The jury can therefore be taken directly to the stairway without leaving the railed enclosure of the court room. An official cook has been retained, and arrangements have been made for a good and varied supply of food. Four bailiffs, two for day duty and two for night service, will guard the jury. The house will be carefully and constantly watched. Entry to the open lawn will be prohibited. One of the day bailiffs will remain at home while the jury is in court and the night bailiffs will do no sleeping during their watch.

The court room is being partly reconstructed in order to increase seating capacity both inside and outside the rail. Two unusual features of the court room are that the jury box occupies the space directly in front of the bench, that is generally filled by the clerk and his imposing desk, and the witness chair is in the middle of the chamber, between the ends of counsel tables and directly in front of the middle gate of the rail. The jury faces the room, but its chairs are on swivels that may be swung around to face the judge. The witness chair is on a platform and is visible from all points in the room.

Many extra chairs and tables are placed on either side of the room within the inclosure for the use of the press and a long desk has been built along the outer side of the rail for the special writers and artists. Special seats are placed for members of the Boise bar, and the seating capacity of the public part of the room has been increased to about 300.

Judge Wood and Sheriff Hodgin are co-operating on plans calculated to expedite the work and comfort of all engaged in the trial, under conditions as reasonable as circumstances and necessity will permit.

FOR WESTERN MINERS

President Promises Efforts Toward Fair Trial.

If Mr. Roosevelt Believes There Is Miscarriage of Justice, He Will Interfere.

New York, May 6.—In a letter read before the Central Federated union yesterday, President Roosevelt states that if evidence is submitted to him, showing that there has been a miscarriage of justice for or against Moyer and Haywood, awaiting trial at Boise, Idaho, charged with the murder of former Governor Steunenberg, he will bring such evidence to the attention of the attorney general for such action, if any, as it may be in the power of the federal authorities to take.

The communication was the formal reply of the President to the committee of the union who recently called upon the President in Washington and requested him to set forth in general his attitude toward the accused men and specifically say why he had referred to Moyer and Haywood as "undesirable citizens." In making his report the chairman, John S. Henry, said that the committee had spent more than an hour with the President, at which time the matter in hand was thoroughly discussed. The President signified his intention of formally replying in the letter, which the chairman then read. Following the reading there was an animated discussion, during which the chairman and William Coakley, another member of the committee, stoutly championed the attitude of the chief executive. It was finally voted to send a copy of the letter to counsel for Moyer and Haywood.

In his reply the President quoted at length from a letter written by him more than a year ago to the attorney-general in which he said that "Our duty is (if it should ever happen that we had any power in the matter) to see that exact justice is done to these men." The President's letter follows:

"The White House, Washington, May 2, 1907.

"My Dear Mr. Henry: When you, in company with Messrs. Coakley and Brown, called upon me this morning, I read you the letter I had written to the attorney general on March 25, 1906. At your request I gladly send you the following extract from that letetr:

"Our duty is (if it should ever happen that we had any power in the matter) to see that exact justice is done these men. There must be no condonation of lawlessness on our part, even if the lawlessness takes the form of an effort to avenge the wrongs committed by the lawlessness of others. The sole question as regards Haywood and Moyer must be the question whether or not they can be shown to be guilty of this particular act, and their legal rights must be as carefully safeguarded as those of any other men. It is alleged that they were extradited from Colorado in a manner that amounted to a betrayal of their legal rights. I should like to have the district attorney of Colorado, and, if necessary, the district attorney of Idaho, give me such information as they can on this point. I should like to get from the district attorney of Idaho any information he can obtain as to whether or not there has been the slightest disposition shown by the authorities in Idaho to act toward these men in an unfair or improper manner, or to deny them their legal rights. On the other hand, I should like to know whether there is any symptom of a miscarringe of justice in their favor. * * *

"The intemperate violence with which the socialistic or labor papers like that of Debs, and I am sorry to say, some labor organizations, have insisted, without any knowledge of the facts, upon treating these men as martyrs to the cause of labor, has unquestionably resulted in tremendous pressure being brought to bear upon the authorities of Idaho to discharge or acquit them, whether guilty or innocent. * * *

"So far as the unions are anxious only to see that exact justice is done these men; that they are given their full legal rights and not condemned unless proved guilty of this specific act, they are entitled to the cordial co-operation of all just and fair-minded citizens. So far as by any action, or by murderous and treasonable language such as that quoted above from Debs (and others) they tend to bring pressure to bear on the state authorities and courts to obstruct the course of justice, and to render it difficult to convict the men if guilty, they are equally without stint to be condemned; and anything that the federal authorities can do, in either event, to further the cause of justice is to be done."

"In response to your question it is, I trust, needless for me to say that if at any time you or anyone else can submit to me any evidence showing that there has been a miscarriage of justice for or against Messrs. Moyer or Haywood, which you believe it is in my power to remedy, I will at once bring such evidence to the attention of the attorney general to have him give it the fullest consideration and to take thereon such action, if any, as it may be in the power of the federal authorities to take.

"Sincerely yours,
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
"Mr. John S. Henry, 1220 Third ave., New York."

In the discussion that followed a motion to accept the committee's report, a delegate charged that the President had evaded the issue. This called forth a response from Delegate Coakley. The latter said that the committee considered the interview satisfactory, and that it was "not up to the President to prove that there had been a miscarriage of justice, but to those defending Moyer and Haywood."

After several delegates had been heard it was decided to forward a copy of the letter to the counsel for the indicted labor leaders and let them submit to President Roosevelt any evidence they may have that there had been a miscarriage of justice in the extradition of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone from Colorado to Idaho.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Coakley said:

"If we ask a man to give us a square deal, let us give him a square deal, too," said Mr. Coakley. "This letter is not an evasion. It is right to the point and shows that the President more than twelve months ago intended to see that Moyer and Haywood got a square deal, no matter what he thought about them personally. Some of the delegates to this body thought it was the duty of the committee to attack the President. Consequently they still believe we did not do our duty. There are men here who are not sincere in their sympathy to Moyer and Haywood. They are simply trying to use this case to advertise their propoganda. It is high time that organized labor began to find out where it belongs. It has been pulled along by the nose by socialists long enough.

"The President is entitled to our respect. He has done his full duty. He wants to give us and Moyer and Haywood a square deal, and we ought to at least do as much for him. If proof can be furnished that Moyer and Haywood are victims of a miscarriage of justice then we must insist that the President carry out the promise made in that letter, and I am certain he will."

Only one other delegate attacked the President, and he was answered quickly by Samuel Debs of the Newspaper Deliverers' Union, Harry Devaux, of the Actors' Protective association and several delegates who are known as firm opponents of Mr. Roosevelt's political policies.

Rudolph Modest, a delegate from a socialist union of cigarmakers, declared the President's attitude was so clear that the question whether there had been a miscarriage of justice in the extradition of Moyer and Haywood was no longer one for discussion by the labor bodies. It was for the lawyers of the accused men to prove to the President that there had been an illegal extradition, and, if they could do that it would then be incumbent upon the President to fulfill his promise to see that they received justice.

AFRAID OF THE MULE.

Government Bars the Long Ears From Cross-Country Race.

Washington, May 6.—The mule has been officially acknowledged as superior to the horse in long distance work by the war department. This decision grows out of the refusal of the department to allow a man named Bullock, of Toledo, to enter a mule in the proposed long distance contest from Portland, Oregon, to New York, to be conducted by the government.

Homer Davenport, the cartoonist, has entered an Arabian steed and General Castleman a Kentucky thoroughbred. Mr. Bullock in a letter to the war department asked that he be allowed to put a mule in the race. The department, while acknowledging that the mule would doubtless lead any breed of horses a merry chase in a race across the continent insists that a troop of cavalry would scarcely come up to the requirements of dress parade if mounted on the long eared friend of the army.

Bullock's letter to the department was as follows: "I see by a Yankee paper what Arabia is to do, I have a little mule named 'McKinley,' six years old, weighing six to seven hundred pounds, thirteen to fourteen hands high. I will let the United States have him to beat 'Great is Allah' in making the distance from Portland, Oregon, to New York. He will save half the feed and sing at the cathedral on Murray Hill long before 'Great is Allah' chants there."

A SHAFT FOR BARTHOLDI

French Committee Appeals to America for Funds.

Paris, May 6.—Frederick Auguste Bartholdi, the sculptor of the statue of Liberty, in New York harbor, is to have a monument erected to his memory at his birthplace, Colmar, Alsace. M. Bartholdi died in 1904. It was hoped that the unveiling would take place on May 26, of this year, but the organizing committee in Paris, under the presidency of Auguste Lalance, has not yet received sufficient support to carry out the work which has been entrusted to the sculptor, Louis Noel.

M. Lalance now makes an appeal for subscriptions from citizens of the United States who desire to participate in thus honoring the author of the statue symbolizing the long standing friendship between the United States and France.

General Horace Porter and General Winslow already have accorded their patronage to the plan.

The newspaper Le Temps is receiving subscriptions to the Bartholdi memorial.

BIG OBELISK IS COMPLETE

Sault Ste. Marie Shaft Ready for Shipment.

Bradford, Conn., May 6.—The obelisk which will be set up to commemorate the opening of the Sault Ste. Marie canal has been completed at one of the quarries here and is now ready for shipment. The shaft is of hammered Stony Creek red granite, is 45 feet long, five feet 5 inches square at the foot tapering to a dimension of one foot square and finished to a point. Its weight is 60 tons. The longest cars available for its transportation are 36 feet and it will be necessary to mount a bed on swivels to carry the shaft and to allow for the sway of the shaft as the train rounds curves. When the question of routing the shaft was figured out several traffic managers had to give up the task as they were not certain that all the bridges on their respective lines were capable of sustaining the enormous weight of the car and its load.

NEGRO SOLDIERS IN RIOT

Race Trouble Occurs at Houston, Texas.

Houston, Texas, May 4.—An incipient race riot between negro soldiers recently recruited for the 25th infantry, occurred today at the Grand Central depot when St. Clair Nogg, a negro recently enlisted in Savannah, Ga., struck a white man, who refused to give his name. Nogg said someone called him a "nigger," and he struck the man he thought used the epithet. He was assaulted by several white people, but was rescued by a depot policeman and locked up. A split lip was his only injury. Nogg with three other recruits is en route to Fort McIntosh to join his regiment. The other soldiers were not arrested.

SUPREME COURT RAPPED

Warren B. Wilson Files a Remarkable Bill.

Asks Rehearing of Suit to Stop Panama Canal on Queer Grounds.

Washington, May 1.—Attorney Warren B. Wilson, of Chicago, whose suit against Secretary Shaw by which he attempted to have deciared illegal the payment of $50,000,000 for the purchase of the Panama canal from the French company, was recently decided against him by the supreme court of the United States, has filed in that court a petition for a rehearing which is somewhat remarkable on account of the manner in which the court's decision is characterized. Referring to the court's statement that "the amount of the complainant's interest is not disclosed," he asserts that "no bill of this kind ever alleged anything as to the amount of property complainant owned." He proceeds:

"The only 'startling' thing about the matter is that the supreme court of the United States should be 'startled' at the idea that a citizen disclosing as the basis of his right only his citizenship and legal liability to be called on to contribute by taxation to the public treasury should presume ot think himself entitled to demand from this court that the constitution should be obeyed by men in high places as well as by the lowly."

Another assertion by Mr. Wilson is: "Whenever, in the judgment of the President or congress, it seems necessary or desirable that new power should be granted, the proper process to secure it is not 'to apply for it to those for whose benefit it is to be exercised,' but the powers should be simply seized and this should be made permanent by the court. The part in this increasing process assigned the court is that from time to time the judges should, in direct violation of their oaths of office, falsely declare from the bench that the constitution means what they know it does not mean."

MARVIN BOY IS BURIED

Little Body Laid to Rest on Father's Farm.

Conditions Indicate That the Lad Died From Starvation and Exposure.

Dover, Del., May 6.—The body of Horace Marvin, Jr., which was found on Saturday lying in a pool of water less than half a mile from where he was last seen playing on March 4, was interred yesterday in Bay Meadow Lawn, on the Marvin farm.

All the little fellow's playmates and fully a thousand neighbors attended the service. Prior to the funeral a coroner's jury officially identified the body and authorized an autopsy. There is much to make it appear that the boy for whom the detectives searched so long, wandered away and fell exhausted in the pool in the marsh where his body was found. Physicians have decided that the boy did not drown. No marks of violence were found on the body. The stomach was empty and the child may either have been frozen or starved to death. The condition of the stomach indicates, according to the physicians, that the boy suffered privation for at least 40 hours prior to death.

The detectives are perplexed at the finding of the body so near to the Marvin home and at a point which they had walked over again and again. To have reached the spot where the body was found the boy must have walked across frozen and snow-covered fields in the face of the driving wind and then climbed two high embankments besides crawling through a barbed wire fence.

The state authorities are still at work on the Marvin case, and hope soon to be able to officially declare the cause of the death of little Horace Marvin, whose body was found on the marshes near his home Saturday afternoon. Attorney General Richards was in consultation early with his deputy and the chemists who are examining the organs of the child's body have about completed their work. Nothing developed today to change the prevailing opinion that the child wandered off his father's farm and met an accidental death on the frozen marsh. Dr. H. N. Marvin, the child's father, and Miles Standish, the doctor's brother-in-law, came to Dover today and called upon Dr. James H. Wilson, one of the chemists connected with the case and also upon E. L. Clarke, the foreman of the coroner's jury.

"It all now rests with the coroner's inquest for the result of which we will stay here and wait," said Dr. Marvin. "It is not for me to say whether the child met with foul play or died an accidental death."

As soon as he can arrange his affairs, Dr. Marvin will sell his Bay Meadow farm and return to his former home at Sioux City, Iowa. He will take the body of Horace with him.

ITALIAN SHIPS ARRIVE

Varese and Etruria Get to Jamestown.

Norfolk, Va., May 4.—The Italian warships Varese and Etruria of the fleet to represent Italy at the Jamestown exposition, passed in the Virginia capes today and proceeded at once into Hampton Roads, the arrival of the Italians bearing the Duke of Abruzzi, cousin of the king, being announced by heavy salutes both from the American warships in Hampton Roads and Fortress Monroe. The Duke was likewise welcomed by the dipping of colors and all other honors due his rank, from the British, Austrian and Argentine warships in the Roads.

The Italian ships which came in today will be joined shortly by the cruiser Ettore Fieramosca, and they are scheduled to remain in Hampton Roads for fifteen days.

The Duke of the Abruzzi is aboard of the flagship Varese. The program is for the Italian ambassador from Washington to remain with the duke while he is in these waters and to accompany him on a visit to Richmond and to some of the famous revolutionary and civil war battlefields in the Old Dominion. The German cruisers Roon and Bremen, which sailed from Hampton Roads at 11:30 last night and were caught in a heavy fog in lower Chesapeake bay, passed out to sea early today.

The British squadron composed of the cruisers Good Hope, Admiral Neville's flagship; the Argyll, Hampshire and Roxburgh, will sail from Hampton Roads tomorrow afternoon. The squadron goes from here to Bermuda for three weeks, thence to Halifax for ten days, thence to Quebec for a similar period and from there to England. The vessels are scheduled to arrive home during the first week in July.

FOR DISARMAMENT.

Rome, May 4.—Negotiations initiated by Italy are in progress regarding the procedure for the discussion at The Hague of the limitation of armaments, with the intention apparently of bringing the question before the peace conference if the powers do not reach an agreement bfore the conference assembles. It is expected that the visit to Russia of M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador to France, will have an important influence on the attitude of the powers as M. Nelidoff is to preside over the peace conference.

LOCKED IN ICE FIELDS

Three Big Vessels Overdue at Canadian Ports.

Ice in Gulf of St. Lawrence Is Worse Than for Years —Fog, Too.

Halifax, N. S., May 4.—Three large trans-Atlantic liners are believed to be imprisoned in the vast ice fields that completely block Cabot Strait between Newfoundland and Cape Breton, and other liners in the Montreal and St. Lawrence service have been forced to land passengers and freight in this port after ineffectual attempts to pierce the impenetrable barrier.

The Allan line steamer Sardinian, Captain Mear, from London and Havre for Montreal, which was forced into this port yesterday to land her 600 passengers, reports that imbedded in the ice fields he could see two large steamers. One was the Allan liner Ontarian, from London for Montreal, and a four-masted Dominion liner which Captain Mear thought was the Vancouver, which sailed for Montreal from Liverpool on April 20, the same day on which the Ontarian left London. Both of these powerful ships, Captain Mear reported, were helpless and moving only with the uncertain motion of the ice fields. He was unable to see the Allan line steamer Ionian, which is also believed to be fast in the ice. The Ionian arrived here April 27 from Liverpool, which port she left April 18, and sailed from here on the 28th for Quebec with a thousand passengers on board. She has not since been reported, and it is thought that she must be at the mercy of the ice fields somewhere in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The fields stretch across Cabot Strait for a distance of a little over fifty miles, and to add to the dangers of navigation a thick fog hangs over the coast.

Not for years has the opening of the summer service to Montreal been so delayed as this year, and as a result immense quantities of freight designated for that port, which in the summer is one of the greatest shipping terminals on the continent, have been severely delayed. During the winter the trans-Atlantic business of Montreal is suspended on account of the ice in the St. Lawrence river and gulf, and Halifax, St. John, Portland, Me., and Boston are made the terminal points for the liners. These steamers were withdrawn from the winter routes in April and many of them have sailed from across the water with unusually heavy cargoes billed for Montreal, as the season usually opens under ordinary conditions by April 15.

The first of the steamers found the ice fields impassable and many of them were forced to put into this port, while others have been picked up by wireless and ordered to come here instead of trying to make the strait.

The ice conditions this winter all up and down the coast of the maritime provinces have been worse than for many seasons, and has caused great damage to shipping and marine interests. The government ice-breaking steamers have been helpless for weeks at a time, having been caught in their efforts to relieve other vessels. The sealing fleet has been one of the heaviest losers. Its catch has run thousands behind that of last year, owing the sealing grounds being walled in by vast ice fields. Several of the steamers were badly damaged in the ice and three are still imprisoned somewhere along the coast. The fishing industry, upon which the French Island of Miquelon depends for its existence, has been very hard hit. For several weeks the winds have held to the northeast, thus packing the ice in the harbor, and no relief is hoped for until the breeze gets into the southwest. It will take a brisk southwest wind several days to break up the ice, sufficiently for even the most powerful liners to get through, it is believed.

EVERYTHING IS CONCEDED

Sultan Gives in Completely to American Demands.

Constantinople, May 4.—The power of withholding its consent to the increase of three per cent in the Turkish customs dues has given the American government the leverage necessary to secure the porte's assent to a settlement of the long-pending questions between the United States and Turkey in accordance with the wishes of the state department. The Imperial Irade issued yesterday, authorizing the ministers to take action in the matter, was quickly followed by a communication from the porte to Ambassador Leishman, in which the porte declared that the American schools and other institutions for which official recognition was demanded will hereafter be treated on the same footing of those of other nations. All other American demands are conceded and all the obstacles to a complete solution of the difficulties which have existed between the American representatives here and the porte for three years seem to have been removed.

FOUR CHILDREN BURNED

Trapped by Fire in House When Left Alone at Night.

West Branch, Mich., May 4.—Four small children were burned to death last night in the home of Martin Campbell, eight miles from here on a branch of the Michigan Central railway. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell had gone to a dance a mile away from their home, leaving their six little ones locked in the house. They left a big fire in the stove and in some manner [illegible] ignited the house, which was destroyed with its contents. The children were awakened by the flames, and the two oldest, aged 8 and 10 years, managed to escape in their night clothes. The four smaller ones perished in the flames. The parents are prostrated over the tragedy.

FOLK TO TAKE A HAND.

Will Take Charge of Boodle Probe Himself.

Kansas City, Mo., May 4.—Governor Folk, who, before he became chief executive of the state, prosecuted the boodlers in St. Louis, announces his intention to come to Kansas City and personally investigate recent charges of police corruption.

The city police commissioners have decided to begin an investigation on Monday, and it is intimated that there will be a reorganization of the force that may include some higher officials. Governor Folk is not expected here until after the adjournment of the legislature, a fortnight hence.

WANTS UP-TO-DATE SHIP

Illinois Turns Down Captured Spanish Gunboat.

Washington, May 4.—Illinois has rejected the Don Juan de Austria, the gunboat offered by the navy department as a naval training ship for the Illinois state naval militia, and will wait until a better boat is available. Governor Dineen and Representative Foss, of Illinois, today talked with Assistant Secretary Newberry, of the navy department, concerning the matter, and they were promised a better ship later. The Don Juan is a Spanish ship captured during the Spanish war, rebuilt at an American navy yard.

IAN MACLAREN IS DEAD.

Blood Poisoning Takes Life of Well-Known Author.

Burlington, Ia., May 6.—Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) died at 11:15 a. m. today, at Mount Pleasant, Ia.

DR. JOHN WATSON.

The cause was blood poisoning from tonsilitis. He was taken ill at Mount Pleasant, April 25.

CATTLE IN NEED OF AIR

Expert Tells How to Keep Them Healthy.

Valuable Report of Dr. D. E. Salmon Made Public by Agricultural Department.

Washington, D. C., May 6.—Dr. D. E. Salmon, late chief of the bureau of animal industry, has produced a valuable report on tuberculosis of the food producing animals, which the United States department of agriculture has just published. Dr. Salmon calls attention to the fact that, while there has been in the past much difference of opinion as to the effect of animal tuberculosis upon the public health, the majority of students of the subject are now convinced the bovine tuberculosis may be communicated to human beings, and that, therefore, greater precautions should be taken to protect human beings from animal tuberculosis than are now generally followed. The careful inspection of meat producing animals at the time of slaughter and of cows from which milk, cream and butter are produced is urged, and practical advice is given as to the methods of eradicating tuberculosis and of caring for cattle in such a way that the disease will not spread through herds.

Dr. Salmon makes the following statement:

"The ideal conditions for health and for resistance to tuberculosis on contagion are life in the open air and an abundant supply of nutritious food. The greater the departure made from these ideal conditions the more is the development of tuberculosis favored."

Life in the open air for cattle, as with man, is not always sufficient to prevent infection with tuberculosis or to cure it, but it influences it favorable and reduces the chances of infection to the smallest proportion, while at the same time it places the diseased animal under the best conditions for recovery.

In most stables the conditions of life are unfavorable in the extreme and radically different from what they are in the open air. Most stables have no provision for ventilation: either there are drafts of air upon the animal favoring the production of colds and catarrh, or there is an insufficient supply of oxygen. This has an important bearing on the spread of tuberculosis in cattle, for where there is no ventilation germs carried into a stable are likely to remain there until they infect the animals. It is just as desirable that there should be ample provision to let light into the stable, for the direct rays of the sun are of special value for destroying the germs of consumption and thus increasing the resisting power of the animals. In addition to this the sun's rays aid in drying and disinfecting the stable. Light is also necessary to enable those who care for stables to see the dust and filth and to put it into proper sanitary conditions. Dark stables are almost universally dirty, damp and unhealthy.

A stable must be clean to be sanitary. Cleanliness is the principle of sanitation and it must be continually kept in view. Not only must the filth on the surface of the floors be removed, but there must be no channels by which it can gather between or beneath the flooring to ferment, putrefy, and pollute the atmosphere with unhealthful gases. The dust which gathers upon the walls of many cow stables is often more objectionable than the filth upon the floors. In infected stables the dust is certain to contain tubercle bacilli, and these are in a condition to be easily floated into the atmosphere and breathed into the animal's lungs.

SAYS CHISHOLM IS SANE

Physician Says Alleged Embezzler Showed Sound Mind.

Birmingham, Ala., May 4.—The fourth day of the trial of Alexander R. Chisholm, former paying teller of the First National bank of Birmingham, charged with having embezzled $100,000 of the bank's funds, opened with Albert Morton, paymaster of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad company, on the stand. Morton testified that he had found the defendant very accurate and had noted no change in his demeanor. Assistant Physician Joseph Leland, of the state insane asylum at Tuscaloosa, swore that Chisholm had been under his immediate care while at the institution. It was his opinion that the defendant did not have either paresis or paranola. He did not believe defendant was insane. Dr. W. D. Partlow, senior physician of the state insane asylum, swore that in his opinion the defendant was not suffering from paresis, and furthermore that he considered him sane. The case is expected to reach the jury Monday.

INSURANCE PROBE STARTS

New York Grand Jury to Settle Things This Month.

New York, May 4.—All pending insurance matters will, it is expected, be cleared up by the May grand jury. District Attorney Jerome wishes this done that plenty of opportunity may be given by any person indicted to make such motions as he sees fit during the summer, allowing the cases to go to trial at the October term of the courts.

It is expected that the first thing to be taken up will be the pending cases against the officers of the Metropolitan Insurance company. This will be followed by an investigation into the affairs of the New York Life and the Equitable which will practically complete the investigation. Officials thus far indicted will probably be tried in October.

On Monday, it is said, Assistant District Attorney Smyth, who has had charge of the investigations conducted into the recent insurance company elections, will begin an examination of the ballots cast for officers of the Mutual.

TRAIN KILLS 3 CHILDREN

Girl, Confused, Leads Charges to Their Death.

Flint, Mich., May 4.—Ruth Nash, 16 years old, and her two nephews, George, 4 years, and Harold, 16 months, were killed yesterday by a Grand Trunk passenger train at the Richfield raod crossing, and Cecil Nash, six years old, was probably fatally injured. The children became confused and passed directly in front of the train, Ruth Nash pushing the baby in a go-cart.

GUATEMALA APOLOGIZES

Part of Trouble With Mexico Is Cleared Up.

Extradition of Lima May Be Refused, However, Says Mexican Paper.

Mexico City, May 4.—Guatemala has apologized to the Mexican government for insinuating that the Mexican legation at Guatemala City was harboring the men who are suspected of attempting to assassinate President Cabrera of Guatemala last Monday morning.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Hariscal received the intelligence late yesterday in a cable dispatch from Minister Gamboa, now at Guatemala City. The incident is now closed to the satisfaction of the Mexican government.

The question of extradition of Jose Lima, charged with complicity in the assassination of the former president of Guatemala, Manuel Barrillas, while the latter was under the protection of the Mexican flag, is still pending.

In this regard El Diario says today:

"We have been officially advised that Guatemala will refuse Mexico's request for the extradition of General Jose Lima, charged with complicity in the assassination of General Manuel L. Barrillas while the latter was under the protection of the Mexican government.

"Upon receipt of the advice Mexico will recall her representative and the United States will do likewise."

CHAOS IN GUATEMALA

Everybody in Sight Is Being Arrested.

Washington, May 4. — Ambassador Creel had a conference today with state department officials respecting the disturbed condition of affairs in Guatemala. It appears from the advices the ambassador has received from the city of Mexico that a condition of chaos exists at Guatemala City, following the recent attempt to assassinate President Cabrera. The Mexican account is that indiscriminate arrests are being made of men, women and children, not only native Guatemalans but persons of other nationalities and that these prisoners are being harshly treated. It is understood that protests already have been made by the diplomatic representatives of other nations in Guatemala and that an attempt will be made to secure joint action by Mexico and the United States to prevent a continuance of this policy of indiscriminate arrests.

In the event that the Mexican legation in Guatemala City and a diplomatic rupture between Mexico and Guatemala follows the refusal of the government of the latter country to extradite Jose Lima, charged with complicity in the assassination of General Barillas, it is understood the affairs of the Mexican legation will be placed in charge of the American minister in Guatemala, who will also look out for the interests of Mexican citizens in that country.

GREEK ART IN TURKESTAN

Important Discoveries Made in Old Chinese Village.

Allahabad, British India, May 4.—Dr. N. A. Stein, leader of the Indian government mission to eastern Turkestan, has made important archaeological discoveries in Chinese Turkestan. On the site of an ancient village in a desert northward of Niya be obtained a rich yield of antiquities illustrating every day life seventeen centuries ago, showing the predominant influence to have been Greco-Buddhist art and including records written on wooden tables in the script of the Kharosts.

At Miram he found nearly a thousand Tibetan records. Many interesting art remains were discovered in a ruined Buddhist shrine including colossal stucco reliefs closely related to the Greco-Buddhist sculpture of the first centuries the Christian era.

BOILED; A DUTY ON THEM

Uncle Sam Holds Up Cooked Plovers' Eggs.

New York, May 4.—New Yorkers who have the boiled plover-egg habit at $2 the portion will have to abate it until the local customs examiners, the United States department of agriculture and the United States treasury department decide when plover eggs are game-bird eggs and when just plain food.

The customs authorities have held up a big consignment of boiled plover eggs which Wells, Fargo & Co. imported from England for a Fifth avenue restaurant keeper. They contend that the eggs, being cooked, are not entitled to free entry as game birds' eggs, "for purposes of propagation," classify them as food and would levy a tax of five cents a dozen.

So the restaurant keeper has appealed to the powers at Washington.

AGAINST LIVING STATUES

London Artists Join in Condemnation of Them.

London, May 4.—A number of members of the Royal Academy and other prominent artists have joined in the condemnation of living statues. Alma-Tadema says that living statuary is certainly not so artistic or elevating as the art it counterfeits.

Messrs. Riviere, Richmond, Solomon, Orchardson, Lucas and Hacker speak to similar effect, some declaring that the whole thing is degrading.

Mr. Dressler, whose bust of the queen of Spain will be exhibited at the academy by the king's command despite its rejection by the academy committee, says it is impossible to get at the beauty of statuary with living models.

UNIONISTS SEE ROOSEVELT

Have "Pleasant and Satisfactory" Talk With President.

Washington, May 20.—William A. Coakley, John S. Henry and Maurie Brown, representatives of the Central Federated union, of New York, had a talk with the President today concerning his letter to Representative Sherman describing Messrs. Moyer and Haywood as "undesirable citizens." While they declined to say anything about their interview further than that it was "pleasant and satisfactory," it was learned that the President will write a letter to the union to be read at its next meeting, which will occur Sunday at which time the committee also will make a report. The committee was accompanied by James B. Reynolds, who arranged for the interview with the President.

HE CAN MAKE COPPER.

Remarkable Discovery Is Ascribed to Ramsay.

London, May 4.—Sir William Ramsay, of Cambridge university, who is reported to have succeeded in producing copper by the synthetic or combination process, from the elements of sodium, lithium and Potassium, was questioned on the subject today by a representative of the Associated Press, but declined to either affirm or deny the report.

POWER OVER RAILROADS

Judge Declares Congress Can Take It.

Absolute Control to Minute Details Is Possible Under the Cited Clause.

Washington, May 6.—The following letter was addressed to President Roosevelt by Judge E. H. Farrar, of New Orleans, on the second of April. Judge Farrar had an interview with the President Saturday on the subject and with the President's permission and at his request gives the letter to the public for consideration and discussion. Numerous decisions of the supreme court are cited to sustain his position. The letter is in part:

"Sir:—The transportation problem in this country has assumed such an acute phase that it must have a satisfactory solution. So long as there is divided control over the great public highways and the corporations that manage them, no such solution can be reached. As quasi-public corporations they are, by their very nature, subject to public control and regulation. Unity of control and regulation is essential to their welfare and efficiency, and essential to the welfare of the public to whose service they are dedicated.

"The republic is confronted with the same situation in regard of transportation that it faced in regard to the money question when the bank of the United States was incorporated and again when the national banking system was inaugurated.

"It found a satisfactory solution of those situations by the use of the granted and incidental powers of the constitution.

"In my opinion there is full power in the constitution of the United States, as now written, and interpreted, to take full, absolute and ex

407 DEATHS ON RAILS

Such Was Record for Last Quarter of 1906.

Damages to Railroad Property in Collisions and Derailment Was Over $3,000,000.

Washington, May 2.—The Accident Bulletin, issued by the interstate commerce commission for the three months ending December 31 last, shows that, during that quarter the total number of casualties to railroad passengers and to railroad employes while on duty was 20,944, an increase of 1,804 over those reported during the preceding three months.

The number of passengers and employes killed in train accidents was 474, an increase of 207 over the number reported in the last quarter. The number of passengers killed in train accidents in this quarter, 180, is the largest on record except that for the quarter ending September 30, 1904. Of the 180 passengers killed in this quarter, 143 are attributable to three accidents—two collisions and one derailment.

The number of employes killed in coupling and uncoupling cars and engines was 84, as against 81 the preceding quarter.

The total number of collisions and derailments was 3,965 (2,226 collisions and 1,739 derailments), of which 391 collisions and 190 derailments affected passenger trains. The damage to cars, engines and roadway by these accidents amounted to $3,099,228.

The most disastrous accident during the quarter was a collision between a passenger train and an extra hauling empty passenger coaches at Terra Cotta, in the District of Columbia. In this accident the commission says the number killed was 43, and injured 63. The circumstances of this collision are under investigation and the commission intends to issue a special bulletin concerning it, containing a summary of the facts and its conclusions therefrom.

COREY STAYS AT HELM

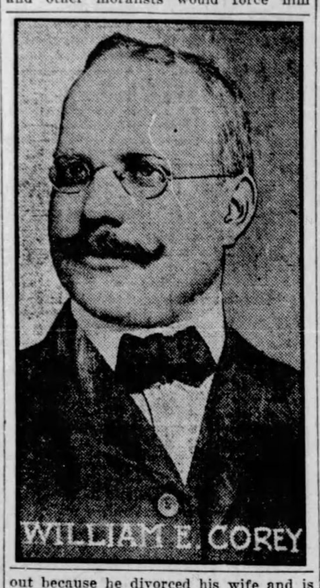
U. S. Steel Re-elects Its President.

Usual Dividends Are Declared on Both Common and Preferred Stock.

New York, May 1.—At the meeting of the United States Steel corporation yesterday afternoon the usual dividends were declared and W. E. Corey was re-elected president. All the other officers whose terms expired were re-elected.

A quarterly dividend of 1 3-4 per cent on the preferred and 1-2 of 1 per cent on the common stock was announced.

The re-election of Mr. Corey to the presidency of the corporation sets at rest the rumors that Andrew Carnegie and other moralists would force him



out because he divorced his wife and is reported to be engaged to Mabelle Gilman, an actress. The directors in re-electing the president of the corporation, spoke in the highest terms of his ability.

For the quarter ending March 31 last the net earnings were $39,122,492, against $41,744,964 for the three months ending December 31, 1906, and $36,834,490 for the quarter ending March 31, 1906. The surplus, after charges and dividends for the common and preferred stock were deducted, was $18,184,578, against $18,824,545 for the quarter ending December 31, 1906, and $16,067,000 for the quarter ending March 31 a year ago.

RACE RIOT IN INDIANA

Mob of Whites Wrecks Places of the Negroes.

Greensburg, Ind., May 1.—The bitter feeling against negroes as a result of an assault on Mrs. Sefton, an aged white woman, last Saturday night, caused a race riot here last night. Six negroes were badly beaten, one of whom may die. The mob was formed by three white men and rapidly increased to 500. All saloons and other places frequented by negroes were visited and the furniture and fixtures demolished. Negroes found in the places were beaten and warned to leave town. The authorities finally induced the crowd to disperse after promising that all negroes of bad character will be compelled to leave. Many negroes have already departed, and others will be notified by the police to leave. No arrests were made.

STROMBOLI SPREADS RUIN

Volcano Has Destroyed Vineyards on Its Slope.

Messina, Sicily, May 1.—Some of the inhabitants of the island of Stromboli who have fled from there and reached this city describe the eruption of the Stromboli volcano as terrific. The detonations were deafening. Red, burning stones, ashes and cinders were thrown up, and about a thousand feet over the top of the volcano, which is 3,040 feet above the level of the sea, an immense, dark umbrella-shaped cloud formed.

The industrious population of the island, numbering about 2,000 persons, had with great efforts gradually cultivated the sides of the volcano almost up to the crater, chiefly as vineyards, but the eruption has entirely destroyed everything within a radius of 1,500 feet of the crater and has seriously damaged the rest of the island.

TUBE MEN GO ON TRIAL

Defective Warship Boilers Up in Court.

Pittsburg, May 7.—The case of J. Jay Dunn, Charles L. Close and Frank L. Emmett, former employes of the Shelby Steel Tube company of Greenville, Pa., charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States government in connection with installing alleged defective tubes on the war vessels Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Maryland, Charleston, Nebraska, Minnesota, Vermont, Washington and Tennessee, was called yesterday in the United States district court before Judge Nathaniel Ewing.

The scandal has attracted attention for some years past. One of the defendants, Frank L. Emmett, pleaded guilty yesterday and waived a hearing. The United States district attorney, John L. Dunkle, explained that Emmett had turned state's evidence and some sensational testimony is expected to develop during the trial.

The specific charges against the three defendants involve the alleged furnishing of defective boiler tubes to United States naval vessels from the Greenville, Pa., mills of the Shelby Steel Tube company by which the defendants were employed.

Over sixty witnesses from different sections of the country have been subpoenaed, and the trial is expected to continue throughout the week. A jury was secured yesterday.

CYCLONE STRIKES TEXAS

Two Villages Are Wiped Out by Wind.

Great Damage Reported From Many Points Along Storm's Route.

Mt. Pleasant, Texas, May 7.—A terrific cyclone practically destroyed the towns of Ridway and Birthright, 40 miles west of here, late yesterday afternoon. All telephone and telegraph connection with these places is cut off and details are lacking. The killed, so far as known, are: Mrs. Brazell and baby, Calvin Trammel and son, Roy McFall, ——— Stephenson and wife, Sidney L. Oakey and wife.

The injured are: ——— Brazell, Crawford Martin, J. P. Conner, Ben Pogue, skull fractured; Mrs. Ben Pogue, internally injured; Mrs. Joe Ferguson, scalp wound.

A telephone message from Sulphur Springs says that many more are injured, but it is impossible to obtain a complete list. Birthright, a town of 500 inhabitants, was completely wiped off the map. Great damage is reported at Caney, a negro settlement, and it is believed that many were killed there.

The storm arose in the southwest and traveled northeast at a terrific rate of speed, demolishing everything in its path. The people in the wake of the storm were taken completely unawares, and many were injured before they could take refuge in storm cellars. The west bound Cotton Belt passenger train was just behind the twister, and was saved from destruction by waiting for the storm to pass. Houses were demolished for several hundred yards along the track.

As soon as news of the storm reached Sulphur Springs rescuing parties, including doctors and nurses, went to the scene and more than 1,000 people are making every effort to rescue the injured. The infant of Mrs. Brazell was blown away, and no trace of it had been found at 9 o'clock last night.

At Deport, one of the largest villages in Lamar county, 20 miles from Paris, the storm passed northeast, cutting a path about 100 yards wide. The business part of the town was not touched, the damage being in the residence portion on the east side. The Baptist parsonage was blown to pieces, its timbers and the furniture scattered over the ground.

R. H. Bryson's residence was demolished, and several other residences damaged. As far as can be ascertained no one was hurt at this place. Crops are badly damaged, and many fences and barns were blown away.

It is reported that at Halesboro, in Red River county, the wife and child of Andrew Bell were hurt. A terrific wind passed over Sulphur Springs about 2 o'clock, traveling from the southwest to the northeast.

West of Sulphur Spring the wind assumed the proportions of a tornado, carrying death and great property damage in its wake.

At the village of Antioch, or Pleasant Grove, as it is also called, the whole village was practically destroyed. Antioch is about seven miles north of Sulphur Springs. This is in the tornado belt and most of the homes are provided with storm cellars.

To this fact is due the escape of a number of those who were caught almost in the path of the storm. The home of Wm. Lemmons was completely destroyed, entailing a loss of about $10,000. Three barns on the place were also destroyed and many head of live stock killed.

It was here that Brazell, a renter on the place, his wife and family of seven children tried to reach a storm cellar, but his wife and the baby were killed and he himself fearfully injured.

There were others injured at Antioch, but it is impossible at this time to learn their names. Crops in the path of the storm, which was unusually wide, were completely destroyed. The village of Bird Wright was entirely destroyed. It is known that at least one death occurred here, and it is said at least one person was fatally hurt. Crawford Martin and J. P. Conner were seriously hurt and may die. Bird Wright is a village of between 300 and 400 persons.

MISS TERRY WEDS AGAIN

Marriage on March 22 Just Made Public.

Groom Is Leading Man in Her Company—Secret Is Very Well Kept.

New York, May 7.—With Ellen Terry and her latest husband, James Carew, formerly of Chicago, who is her leading man, safely on the ocean, the details of their secret marriage in Pittsburg on March 22 only became public property last night, though the fact that the ceremony had been performed, was announced to Daniel Frohman and a few friends at a dinner Saturday night.

The ceremony was witnessed by but three persons, who were bound to secrecy until Miss Terry had finished her Amer-

ican tour and had sailed for her home in London. One of the three was a newspaper man, George J. Campbell, court reporter for an afternoon paper, who is also a justice of the peace for Bellevue, one of Pittsburg's suburbs, and it was he who performed the marriage ceremony in the office of a lawyer.

According to those who knew the secret the marriage of the two is a genuine love affair. While in Chicago playing, a wedding was decided upon, and Pittsburg was selected as the place in which it should occur.

Carew knew a number of attorneys, one of whom he sought out as to how to get married secretly. It was explained that it was desired to have the ceremony performed in Pittsburg, and the lawyer addressed a letter to James R. Bell, a Pittsburg attorney.

He undertook to secure the license for the couple and with Attorney Benjamin H. Thompson they sought the services of Marriage License Clerk Watson, with whom it was arranged that the couple should appear before him after office hours and get a license. The license having been issued in this manner it escaped newspaper notice, and then the couple went to an office belonging to a mutual friend of the two lawyers so as not to excite suspicion.

Campbell was then called in and in a few minutes the ceremony was performed. In answer to the questions which are required by law, it developed that this was the first wedding for the groom and the third for the bride. Carew confessed to the occupation of actor, said he he was born in Goshen, Ind., resided in New York city and was 31 years old.

Miss Terry is 59.

CALL THE MEN AT FAULT

Santiago Papers Tell of Fight With Police.

Havana, May 4.—Santiago newspapers containing accounts of the encounter last Tuesday between the police and men of the Tacoma, have reached here. They declare unanimously that intoxicated sailors began the disturbance by brutally assaulting Capt. Lay when he remonstrated with them. The captain fired a shot from his revolver in the air to summon assistance. When the police arrived there ensued a pitched battle between them and the sailors, the latter using their pistols and knives.

Referring to the matter the Illustracion Cubana says:

"We wish to call the attention of the provisional governor to the frequency of these occurrences in all provinces; they are invariably started by forces of the intervening government."

The Cubano Libre, a mederate organ, says: "The intolerable conduct of these seamen has reached a limit. These men, under the title of 'Interventores,' believe they are authorized to commit abuses almost daily, for instance, the occurrence in Santiago which has alarmed the people of this city and which places a stigma on the name of the great nation in whose services the men are enrolled."

The Colonia Espanola, a Conservative newspaper, says:

"We believe that the hour has arrived for the civil governor to protect us against the continued misconduct of the crew of the Tacoma."

MAY SNOW HIT NEBRASKA

Heavy Precipitation Ruins Rest of the Fruit.

Omaha, Neb., May 3.—Snow fell here and out in the state during last night and early today. In Omaha the precipitation has again set in, accompanied by stiff wind which drives the snow and cuts the faces of pedestrians like a January storm. Fruit and other vegetation which was believed to have escaped fatal results from preceding storms, are given up now as killed.

Lincoln, Neb., May 3.—Snow, which in some places fell to a depth of four inches, covered the greater part of Nebraska today, breaking all known records for the month of May, not only in the precipitation of snow, but in the temperature, which registered 27 degrees early in the day. The snow was driven by a heavy wind in the eastern part of the state and had all the features of a blizzard, with drifts delaying trains.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 3.—A snow storm of blizzard proportions is raging here this morning. It will greatly benefit the growing wheat.

Kansas City, May 3.—There was a light fall of snow here and in northwest Missouri this morning following a cold rain.

Wichita, Kan., May 3.—Rain that began falling here at midnight turned to sleet this morning when the temperature stood at 30 degrees.

BIG LAND DRAWING SET

Thirty Thousand Acres in Montana to Be Opened.

Omaha, Neb., May 4.—The government has definitely decided to proceed with the Huntley project of opening 30,000 acres of government land for settlement near Billings, Mont., by the drawing system. The exact date has not been fixed but it will be about June 30 or July 1. This will be the first government land ever thrown open for settlement where water for irrigation is immediately available.

L. W. Wakely, general passenger agent of the Burlington, says: "The land will be within fifteen miles of the million-dollar sugar beet factory at Billings. Township sites will be established and land within two miles of the towns will be allotted in forty acre tracts and more than two miles will be allotted in 80-acre tracts. The expense to the man drawing will be about $31 an acre.

"Should a man draw a 40 or 80-acre tract he must pay one-tenth down, or $3 for his pro rata to the government for the expense of irrigation, $1 for the Indians and 60 cents for the expense of maintenance, which makes $4.60 for the first year for each acre."

ASK TARIFF CONFERENCE

France Will Welcome a Joint Commission.

Paris, May 3.—The Associated Press is able to announce authoritatively that France will welcome any action by the United States looking to the creation of a joint tariff commission similar to the one which sat at Berlin, with a view of reaching a mutually satisfactory basis of settlement of questions in dispute. The present French government strongly favors a regime of reciprocal concessions, but at the same time it appreciates the strength of the demand of the French protectionists in favor of higher duties and the sentiment in favor of reprisals on the part of some French importers because of what they term vexatious administrative regulations at New York.

CONGRESSMAN IN QUIZ

Interesting Testimony Is Given at Harrisburg.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 1.—Testimony involving the name of a congressman was given yesterday afternoon at the examination by the capitol investigation committee of ex-Representative Marshall S. Williams of Pittsburg, who is alleged to have accepted $10,000 to keep quiet after he had been refused by John H. Sanderson of Philadelphia, general contractor for the capitol furnishings, a share of the $2,000,000 award for the electrical fixtures for the building. Williams was asked by Senator Dewalt, of the commission, to reveal the name of the party or parties who had given the $10,000 in question. Williams steadfastly refused to admit that the money was presented to him. He declared that he had secured it from a person in New York on a note which he had given last August and which he declared is due in August next.

"Is Congressman Cassel the man who advanced you the $10,000?" asked the senator.

"I refuse to answer," replied the witness.

"But it was a national official who did so, was it not?"

"Yes."

"Will you deny that it was Congressman Cassel who did so?"

"I refuse to answer."

In no way could the commission get Williams to admit that Cassel was the party in question.

H. Bird Cassel is a member of congress from the Lancaster district and is president of the Pennsylvania Construction company of Marietta, Pa., who furnished the $2,000,000 worth of metal furniture for the capital.

So determined was Williams that he would not divulge to the commission the name of the man who had supplied the $10,000 that Senator Dewalt called his attention to the act of assembly under which he was liable for contempt for refusing to divulge the name.

Williams had a conference with his attorney and still refused to divulge the name on the ground that he had given his word not to do so.

PROFITS, 1,000 PER CENT

Pennsylvania Capitol Furnishings Come High.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 3.—The capitol investigating commission issued an itemized statement last night showing the cost to the state for furnishing the house library and the reception and private rooms of the resident clerk of the house. The metallic cases in these apartments were supplied by the Pennsylvania Construction company, of Marietta, Pa., and the other furnishings by John H. Sanderson & Co., of Philadelphia. Architect Joseph M. Huston was paid a commission of four per cent. by the state for designing the furnishings, the total cost of which was $104,732.94. The library cost $72,907.89; the private room, $20,115.23, and the reception room $11,709.82. The commission's auditors estimate that the profits of the two firms on these furnishings were from 500 to 1,000 per cent.

James Scarlette, chief counsel of the commission, has been asked by the attorney general to take charge of the proposed criminal and civil suits against certain persons involved in the capitol scandal.

No action will be taken, however, until after the commission completes its inquiry and makes a final report.

CONFESSES MANY CRIMES

Aged Man Caught at Savannah, Georgia.

Savannah, Ga., May 2.—An aged white man, who gives his name as James Hart, and who has been in custody here since Saturday night last for robbing a house of a large quantity of silverware, told the police yesterday afternoon of a number of robberies he had committed. The officers have recovered about $300 worth of silver belonging to A. H. Silcox, of Charleston, whose house was robbed recently. Hart says he served seven years' imprisonment in Connecticut for burglary, but was adjudged insane and sent to an asylum, from which he escaped and came south. He says he robbed the residence of the postmaster at Key West, Fla., for which crime he served four years in prison and was pardoned. He then came to Savannah. Hart says he was a sailor and assisted in the launching of the warship Alabama in England.

BATTERED IN THE DOORS

Mounted Gendarmes Seized an Ursuline Convent.

Nantes, France, May 4.—At daylight today 50 mounted gendarmes surrounded the convent of the Ursulines here and when the sisters refused to open the doors the doors were battered in. The sisters were found assembled in prayer in the chapel, but after the mother superior had read a protest against the action of the authorities the officiating priest removed the holy sacrament and the sisters withdrew.

In the meantime an excited crowd gathered outside the convent, shouting maledictions on the soldiers. Several persons were arrested, including a lieutenant of the Twenty-fifth dragoons.

ONSLAUGHT ON ALCOHOL

British Doctors Reply to a Recent Article.

London, May 2.—A counterblast to the recent declaration in favor of alcohol by leading physicians is now published by the medical press over the signatures of a dozen physicians, including Sir Frederick Treves, Sir James Barr and William Ewart. Referring to the recent manifesto which was dealt with in the dispatches to the Sun, the signatories say:

"We gravely dissent from much of its teaching, nor can we accept it as an authoritative statement of recognized medical opinion on the matter."

After traversing some of the contentions of their colleagues, who advocated alcohol, the signatories further say:

"We strongly believe that alcohol is unnecessary as an article of consumption in the case of healthy men and women, and that its general use could be discontinued without detriment to the world's welfare. Further, believing that alcohol is one of the most fruitful sources of poverty, disease and crime, we are pleased to add that it is now sparingly employed as a remedy by a majority of medical men."

SANTO DOMINGO RATIFIES

New Customs Treaty Adopted by Republic.

Santo Domingo, Republic of Santo Domingo, May 4.—The new treaty between the United States and Santo Domingo intended to replace the treaty which has been pending before the United States senate for the last two years, was ratified by the Dominican congress yesterday afternoon.

The Dominican treaty marks a new departure in the relations of the United States to the smaller republics of the western hemisphere, for in the case of Santo Domingo the United States now becomes legally a trustee in a financial sense, and in the discharge of its new duties must go so far in the preservation of order and the accompanying discouragement of revolution as is incident to the control of the custom houses and the collections of the republic's revenues.

"COUNTESS" IS KEPT OUT

Eccentric Russian Woman Is Denied Entrance.

San Francisco, May 1.—A landing in this country has been denied "Countess Convalensky," the woman who, dressed in male attire, arrived recently with her husband on the Ventura. The countess and her husband came here under the names of George and John Pepper. After their arrival she said that she was a daughter of the Duke of Buckingham and a cousin of the Czar, and that she had been exiled from Russia because of her marriage to the pseudo Pepper, who was much beneath her in social station. She also told of having ben suspected of a murder of which she was innocent, and of being exiled on that account.

The stories led to her examination as to her sanity. The physicians who examined her pronounced her sane.

The woman is still on board the Ventura with her husband, who will present her case to the department of commerce and labor at Washington.

UNEARTHING LAND FRAUDS

Secret Service Men Working in Washington.

Seattle, Wash., May 2.—Six secret service operatives are working in western Washington, unearthing a series of land frauds that are declared to be more astounding in their far-reaching character than the discoveries made in Oregon or California. A secret service operative in the confidence of President Roosevelt has just been sent to the coast to take charge of the work and assemble the evidence that has been accumulated for presentation to special officers of the department of justice.

It is declared by a high government authority that when all the timber fraud evidence has been assembled, F. J. Heney will be asked to come here and duplicate his success in prosecuting the land frauds of Oregon.

BID WELCOME TO FUSHIMI

British Give Mikado's Cousin a Royal Reception.

London, May 7.—A royal welcome was given to Prince Fushimi a cousin of the Emperor of Japan, when he arrived at Victoria station, last evening, as special envoy of the Emperor to the court of St. James, in return for Price Edward of Connaught's visit to Japan, the object of which was to convey the Order of the Garter to the Emperor. The Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family; Premier Campbell-Bannerman, the cabinet ministers and a number of army and navy officers of high rank greeted the Japanese prince at the station. Then followed a brilliant state procession with what is known as a sovereign escort consisting of troops, through cheering crowds to Buckingham palace, where Prince Fushimi had an audience of half an hour with King Edward. The prince afterwards proceeded in state to York house, where he will reside during his stay in London. The prince was accompanied by Admiral Yomamote, ex-minister of the navy, and a distinguished suite. Soon after King Edward formally returned the visit.

Among the entertainments provided for the Japanese visitor is a review of an army corps at Aldershot camp, May 9. On the following day the prince will be the guest of the Lord Mayor of London at the Guild hall, where he will be presented with an address of welcome in a gold box.

SOLDIER OF FORTUNE DIES

McIves Has Served Under Many Flags.

New York, May 7.—Henry R. H. E. McIves, a soldier of fortune, whose exploits have been carried on in many lands, was found dead in bed in his home in West Twenty-second street, yesterday afternoon. He was last seen alive by Charles Mitchell, who lives in the house, last night. He had been complaining for several days of a bad cold, but was not believed to be seriously ill. Death apparently came very suddenly. McIves' exploits were made famous by a series of articles by a well known author which recently appeared in a widely circulated weekly. At the time of his death the old man was engaged in collaborating with the author in the preparation of a story entitled Fighting Under Eighteen Flags. In McIves' own story of his life he claims to have served as a soldier in the Sepoy mutiny; under Garibaldi in his campaign in Italy; as a captain under Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender; as a major in the Confederate forces in the Civil war; under Maximilian in the Mexican war; as colonel under Napoleon III; as a brigadier general in the forces of the Khedive of Egypt; as commander of the cavalry of King Milan of Servia, as one of his embroilments; and later as commander of the personal guard of King Milan.

McIves was born aboard a ship lying in Hampton Roads, Va., in 1841.

GARDEN WALL MAY FALL

Beauty of Vatican May Be Spoiled by Crash.

Rome, May 7.—A few weeks ago about 100 feet of the wall of the quadrangular garden next to the vatican museum fell, and yesterday the pope was informed that the whole of the surrounding wall threatened to fall, which would mean destruction of the best type of a renaissance garden existing. The pontiff asked how much money would be necessary to restore the wall and was informed that it would cost about $25,000. The pope said in view of the financial condition of the church he thought it would not be right to spend so much for a restoration, no matter how valuable the garden. The wall in the vatican gardens which is specially threatened is the one which overhangs the zitella, or maiden's alley. Part of it already has fallen and in so doing destroyed a beautiful orange grove below. The threatened renaissance garden is surrounded by walls about 650 to 1,000 feet long.

LIKE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Russian Papers Comment on Jamestown Remarks.

St. Petersburg, May 2.—President Roosevelt's speech at the inauguration of the Jamestown exposition, which reached here in detail only yesterday, is favorably commented upon by several papers. The Novoe Vremya devotes a leading article to it, quoting especially the President's reference to trusts and labor unions. It says:

"The protection of the state against the dangers of the two antipodal combinations, capital and labor, is now the greatest task of the countries on both sides of the Atlantic. America has survived more than one crisis which threatened her existence. We hope, with President Roosevelt, that America, and also Europe, will successfully solve the present problems in the struggle between capital and labor."

MRS. ROOSEVELT IN CRASH

Yacht Sylph in Collision With a Tug.

Washington, May 4.—Mrs. Roosevelt and a number of ladies accompanying her aboard the yacht Sylph, narrowly escaped a serious accident as the boat reached Washington yesterday, on its return from a trip down the Potomac river. Through some misunderstanding, the boat went past her dock and crashed into a tug boat. The shock was so severe that the flag pole of the Sylph fell to the deck with a crash, narrowly missing Mrs. Roosevelt and those with her, among whom were Mrs. Clifford Richardson, of New York, and Mrs. Bacon, the wife of the assistant secretary of state. Happily, none were hurt.

CAPTAIN MACKLIN FREED

Acquitted by Court-martial on Brownsville Affair.

San Antonio, Texas, May 3.—The court-martial which has been trying Capt. Edgar Macklin, of the 25th infantry, in connection with the shooting up of Brownsville, went into secret session yesterday afternoon, and after sitting one hour, returned a verdict of not guilty for the accused. The verdict was not made public at once, but first went to Col. R. W. Hoyt, the reviewing authority, who later gave the decision of the court. The accused was found not guilty on all charges and specifications and the verdict read "acquitted fully and honorably."

ARRESTED AS LYNCHERS

Six Face Murder Charge in Indian Territory.

South McAlester, I. T., May 7.—Six men, alleged to be the leaders of the mob that lynched a negro at Sterrett on March 31, were arrested yesterday afternoon by a United States marshal and brought to this city and held for the grand jury without bail on the charge of murder.

The prisoners are John Williams, O. H. Perkins and J. H. Newman, of Durant, and Thomas Lawrence, "Dutch" Turley and James Hudson, of Sterrett. Perkins and Neman, who are prominent business men, are under the guard of deputies at a hotel, and the other prisoners are in jail.

The negro, James Williams, who was lynched at Sterrett, had been arrested on a charge of assaulting Rose Misner, a 14-year-old girl, near Colbert. The mob took possession of the train at Colbert, went to Sterrett, where deputy United States marshals were waiting to transfer their prisoner to Durant, overpowered the officers, and hanged the negro to an oil derrick.

Marshal Pritchard reported the matter to the department of justice at Washington, and was ordered to arrest the lynchers. Secret service agents assisted in securing evidence and the district attorney was instructed to prosecute the alleged lynchers. The grand jury took up the case today.

DEWEY HELPS CELEBRATE

Manila Bay Victory Remembered at Washington.

Washington, May 2.—The ninth anniversary of Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila bay was celebrated last night at an informal dinner and annual reunion of the "Manila Bay Boys." Admiral Dewey and a number of those who fought with him, together with other naval officers, veterans of the Spanish-American war, gathered around the banquet board. About thirty covers were spread. Rear Admiral Lamberton acted as toastmaster, while Admiral Dewey presided over the reunion which followed the dinner.

"You may fire when you are ready, Gridley." Admiral Lamberton's reference to this famous order, credited to Admiral Dewey as his fleet steamed into the zone of shot and shell from Spanish ships and forts in the bay of Manila on May 1, 1898, was the signal for prolonged cheers.

SEVEN ARE DEAD IN MINE

Explosion in Deep Shaft in West Virginia.

Charleston, W. Va., May 2.—Three men were killed, four were severely burned and four others are entombed and probably dead as a result of a mine disaster at the Whipple mines in the Loup Creek district yesterday afternoon.

The mine where the explosion occurred is a shaft 450 feet deep. It has two openings and belongs to the Dixson interests who also own the Stuart mine, where an explosion occurred last January that killed eighty-six men.

The explosion occurred at about 3:30 o'clock in the main return heading about 1,200 feet from the foot of the shaft.

INDIANS HONOR EMMETT.

Place Flowers on Grave of Composer of Dixie.

Mt. Vernon, O., May 2.—Before daylight this morning, Chief Little Cloud and his Indian tribe, who are with a circus here today, went to Moundview cemetery and held Indian memorial services over the grave of Dan Emmett, the composer of Dixie. The chief said: "Dan Emmett was a great character; the melody of his soul was boundless; the Indians loved him living, and love him still." The chief's daughter, Lone Flower, placed flowers on the grave, and each Indian bowed and kissed the flowers and blessed them, saying, "Farewell, good and brave paleface." The flowers, according to the Indian custom, were shipped to Rose Bud, government Indian reservation in Dakota, and placed in the tribal archives.

WAS A PAY DAY AFFAIR

Fight at Santiago Thought of Small Import.

Havana, May 3.—No additional details have been received here concerning the alleged attack by Santiago policemen on American sailors Tuesday. The wounded sailors, with the exception of Fireman Henry L. Lee, whose condition is critical, are convalescing. It is still believed here that the affray was merely incidental to pay day festivities.

BREAKS WITH GUATEMALA

Mexico Terminates Diplomatic Relations, It Is Learned.

Washington, May 6.—The state department has received information to the effect that diplomatic relations between Mexico and Guatemala have been terminated. The outcome is awaited with apprehension.

CATTLE TESTING FAVORED

New York, May 2.—The formation of a national testing association to test the merits of various breeds of cattle as producers of milk and butter was approved by the American Jersey Cattle club at its annual meeting in this city yesterday. The plan was advocated by Howard Dexter, of the dairy division of the United States bureau of agriculture. The club also decided to establish a valuable competitive trophy, of a form not now determined, to the student in agricultural college who proves himself the most competent in judging cattle.

THE MARKETS.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, May 4.—Bradstreet's today says:

Unseasonable weather hinders trade and crop development, though there is slight improvement noted in the latter direction because of the receipt of ample moisture in the southwest. Retail business has been chiefly affected so far, but jobbers and wholesalers report that April trade as a whole does not equal that of April a year ago, though the volume of business for the four months' period is considerably in excess of 1906. Collections are likewise showing some effects of delayed trade, while improving where weather conditions have been temporarily favorable. Reports as to advance orders booked for fall are quite encouraging—in excess of this time a year ago, in fact—though a few lines note hesitation as to booking far ahead. Industry as a whole is actively engaged; May 1 strikes, largely confined to building trades, do not appear nearly as serious as in previous years, and the tone in the iron and copper trades appears somewhat stronger and a greater disposition to book freely for the last half being noted in pig iron. On the other hand, the leather trades are quiet as a whole, though more has been done in some lines owing to output being restricted, and hides are firmer. A feature deserving of notice is that grain and cotton prices are higher this week, continuing the advances of last week, mainly because of poor crop advices, but in the case of wheat also because European crop advices are not much more favorable than in this country.

Something like an old time bull market in wheat developed this week, with a net advance of 2 cents, after sharp upward and downward moves brought about by conflicting crop reports.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending May 2, number 163 against 157 last week, 139 in the like week of 1906, 193 in 1905, 176 in 1904 and 175 in 1903. Canadian failures for the week number 25 as against 23 last week and 20 in this week a year ago.

Wheat, including flour exports from the United States and Canada for the week including May 2, aggregated 2,334,756 bushels against 2,580,242 last week, 2,104,748 this week last year, 1,279,864 in 1905, and 5,308,155 in 1902.

For the past 44 weeks of the fiscal year the exports are 143,800,487 bushels against 113,606,149 in 1905-06; 53,593,074 in 1904-05; and 217,128,033 in 1901-02.

Corn exports for the week 1,817,695 bushels against 1,611,041 last week; 1,035,315 a year ago and 2,715,676 in 1905. For the fiscal year to date the exports are 61,427,937 bushels against 103,837,343 in 1905-06 and 69,879,086 in 1904-05.

The Grain Market.

Toledo, O., May 7.—Rains in the southwest and heavy profit taking forced wheat prices down this morning at the opening. The market showed resistance to the depressing influence and evinced a rather firm undertone. Cables were strong to 1¾d higher. European wheat stocks were about 3,000,000 bushels greater than last year. At Chicago there was a decrease in the wheat stored in public elevators. Updike and Valentine led the selling at Chicago at the opening, with pit traders and commission houses buying. Although everything is frozen up at Winnipeg, south winds prevailing are expected to bring higher temperatures. The Kentucky wheat report makes the condition of wheat 89 compared to 98, the April estimate. From Great Bend, Kan., reports of damp and cold weather were received, with all late wheat showing damage. Green bugs have evidently been put out of the running for a time by the cold weather as they are reported dormant. Up ½c at 85c, cash and May were back to 84¾c soon after the opening. July lost ½c at the opening and ½c later when the option sank to 86¼c. September was ½c off at 87⅝, and December ½c lower at 89c.

Following the depression at the opening July wheat bulged and soared to the highest point since the inception of trading in the option. Strong cables, damage reports, and covering by shorts were responsible in the main. Later wheat sold off on heavy profit-taking and lack of demand at the high prices. At 12:42 a despatch was received of long wheat coming out freely, with Valentine, Wagner, Ware and Comstock buying. Updike bought wheat. Commission houses began to absorb all offerings. Bradstreet's available supply showed an increase in wheat. Weather predictions were generally cloudy with rain in all sections but Kansas and Nebraska, where warm and clear weather were indicated. The biggest blizzard of the season was reported from Indian Head, Minn. Aberdeen, S. D., reported three inches of snow and more falling. Wheat finals were: Cash 84¾c, May 84¾c, July 86¼c, September 87⅞c, December 89c.

Corn weakened from yesterday. Cash houses expected a big increase in the receipts. Corn stocks in Chicago public elevators showed a decrease of more than a half million bushels. Liverpool at 1:30 p. m. was ⅝d up. Cash was ¼c lower at 50¼c. May opened unchanged at 50¼c, but sank to 50c soon after. Opening ⅛c off at 50⅞c, July went back to 51c during the initial hour. September began the day ⅛c lower at 51⅝c and later dropped to 51¼c.

Bradstreet's world visible supply showed a decrease in corn. Primary receipts were heavier. There was a slight decrease in the shipments. Corn closes follow: Cash 50½c, May 50¼c, July 50¾c, September 51¼c.

With the exception of the September option, which was off ¼c, oats opened and remained unchanged during the early hours. Cash and May were quoted at 45c and May at 43¾c, July opened ⅛c down at 51⅝. Later it was quoted at 51¼c. An increase of a quarter million bushels was reported for the oats stored in Chicago public elevators.

Cash and May oats closed ¼c up at 45¼c, July ended the day unchanged at 43¾c, September closed ¼c down at 36⅝c.

With the exception of October, which was 2½c up, clover seed was unchanged. Cash opened at $8.10, October at $7.65, December at $7.67½ and March at $7.72½. Trading was dull and the options remained at a standstill practically all morning.

Clover seed closed at the opening prices.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close May 7.	Close May 6.
Wheat—					
Cash	85	....	....	83¾	83¼
May	85	85¾	....	84¾	84¾
July	86¼	86⅝	86¼	86¼	86⅝
Sept.	87⅞	88⅜	87⅝	87⅞	87⅞
Dec.	....	....	....	89	89½
Corn—					
Cash	50¼	....	....	50¼	50½
May	50¼	....	....	50½	50¼
July	50⅝	51⅛	....	50¾	51
Sept.	51⅜	51⅞	....	51½	51⅝
Oats—					
Cash	45	....	....	45¼	45
May	45	45½	....	45¼	45
July	43¾	43⅞	....	43¾	43¾
Sept	36⅝	....	36½	36⅝	36¾
Clover Seed—					
Cash	9.10	....	....	9.10	9.10
Oct	7.65	....	....	7.65	7.62½
Dec.	7.67½	....	....	7.67½	7.67½
March	7.72½	....	....	7.72½	7.72½
Rye—					
No. 1	....	....	....	74	74
No. 2	....	....	....	72	72
No. 3	....	....	....	68	68
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	2.20	2.20
Alsike—					
Prime.	....	....	....	7.65	7.65

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	82¾	83⅝	....	82⅝	83
July	85½	86	84⅞	85½	85⅝
Sept.	87⅜	87⅝	86⅝	86½	86⅞
Dec.	88⅜	88⅝	87⅝	88	88⅜
Corn—					
May	49½	49⅝	....	48⅞	49⅝
July	49⅞	50	....	49⅜	49⅞
Sept.	50	50¼	....	49⅝	50
Dec.	48¼	48⅜	....	48⅛	48¼
May, 1908	49	49¼	....	48⅞	49¼
Oats—					
May	44⅝	....	44¼	44½	44⅝
July	43	43⅜	42⅞	43	43
Sept.	36¼	36⅝	36⅛	36⅜	36¼
May, 1908	38½	39	....	38¾	....

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	93	....	....	92½	93
July	93⅛	93¼	....	92⅝	93¼
Corn—					
May	60¼	....	....	60	60¼
July	58¼	....	....	58	58¼

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	80¼	....	....	80¼	80¼
July	82½	82